COMPACT SOCIONICS.

A GUIDE TO OVERCOMING THE SOCIONIC IMPASSE

BY OLHA KOVALCHUK
AND VIKTOR DUDKEVYCH

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This book is designed to create an independent new scientific discipline that covers all questions of innate and hereditary thinking and patterns in the types and relationships of human beings. The book demonstrates a logical scheme and system that is the main theory and basis for the new emerging discipline. This book also applies critical work to correct errors in the followers of socionics and Jung's work in defining human types. The compact form of the book and this minimized author's theory is created specifically to show the obvious connections between phenomena and facts and therefore it needs further more extensive explanation for the public, despite the presence of lectures in this book. This book is an addition to and translated into English version of our previous book. The authors of this book have made every effort to prepare it, but they disclaim any implied warranties of merchantability for the book itself. No warranties of any kind can be created or extended by sales representatives or written sales materials. The authors are not liable for lost profits or any other commercial damages, including but not limited to special, incidental, consequential, personal or other damages.

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Foreword

Human relationships have always been a mystery to psychologists and specialists in the study of human thinking and behavior. Ordinary citizens are no less interested in the study of these phenomena, because each person has his or her own family or partner, there are conflicts or misunderstandings with other people, the reasons for which are sometimes very difficult to understand. If it were not for the cyclicality and repetitiveness of such situations in life, one would assume that psychology would cope with such a task alone. But, alas, such looped periodicity in human behavior makes us think that there are some invisible frameworks in each person's thinking that make us all only partially similar to each other in terms of behavior. That is why our task is to explore such frameworks and the motivations behind each person's behavior. Inspired by the work of our predecessors and researchers, such as Carl Gustav Jung and Ausra Augustinaviciute, we decided to continue our own research in such a complex world, woven of diverse shades of relationships and equally diverse people. Thanks to Augustinaviciute's and Jung's theory, we came to the conclusion that socionics allows us to know almost every personality in every person, so all we had to do was to sort out all the terms, organize them and look for new connections because of the absence, which in this has been a dead end for almost a century. We feel it necessary to continue to follow the traditions, observations and material that have already been established by our predecessors. But we will use some of the material of these scholars in our work only for the purpose of giving it constructive criticism (pointing out errors and the need to correct them), while preserving the integrity of their copyrights. Our task was to identify inconsistencies in their works, and to supplement their scientific observations with our own, more perfect and logical ones. Therefore, the most important thing

here is that our main task was to find and point out logical ways out of the current deadlock, which was admitted in the part of the materials of Augustinaviciute and other researchers. Having studied Ausra's works, we propose, for the sake of clarity, to use slightly different terms, which should form the basis of socionics. We have left the name "socionics" as it is, despite the presence of errors in Ausra's previous theory, because of three points: 1. Ausra's separation of socionics from psychology was the right step 2. Ausra's original theory is correct, namely its symbols, which give continuation and development of the theory as a system 3. Ausra's naming of functions is more accurate in contrast to Jung's. We deeply respect the invaluable works of other scholars and recognize that their contribution to the development of this field is great, but it is our scheme, theory and system that allows us to see a complete picture of each personality that corresponds to reality. Practically everything related to socionics and its terms is in the scheme. This scheme can be easily placed on A4 format, it contains simplified and short terms, it includes phenomena, but only "socionic" things will be considered as the basis of the scheme, hence the name - "Compact socionics". It should be realized that the schema is a subject of discussion not only in socionics, but also in other sciences with which socionics may be closely related.

About us

We are the authors of the "Compact socionics" ("Практичная соционика" in Russian, 2013-2020) theory and system, our names are Olha Konstantinovna Kovalchuk and Viktor Olexandrovych Dudkevych. Olha is an engineer in automation and computer-integrated technologies by education, and Viktor has a higher pedagogical education, one of the profile subjects of which was psychology. The first thing we did in our work was to create a socionics scheme. The purpose of such an action is to make all the material extremely clear and

interconnected, and to organize the meanings of words that were in socionics and psychology before us. Everything that is considered a new phenomenon in the scheme and the book was discovered and introduced by us. These phenomena are closely connected by logical chains with the rest of the material, which in itself speaks of the validity of such phenomena and statements. Therefore, obeying the laws of logic, something came out of the material, namely something that people could not guess or had no opportunity to guess it before. And on the basis of such material the conclusion was gradually drawn: all human qualities, which are in any person, have their place - both in psychology and in socionics. The phenomena that are not related to the scheme are not only ungrounded, but also have a subjective point of view of the authors and a number of logical inconsistencies. Ausra Augustinaviciute, being our predecessor, used a psychological way of research and applied terms and concepts from physics. Carl Gustav Jung, being Ausra's predecessor, used a method based on observation and psychology. We, Viktor Dudkevych and Olha Kovalchuk, used the logical-psychological method of research in our work. Viktor first became acquainted with socionics back in 2010 and began to notice many contradictions and inconsistencies in other researchers' materials, as well as in other people's discussions of socionics. It was these inconsistencies that started our common search for the truth. And now we have found that truth.

The trend in socionics before and after "Compact socionics"

The trend and tendency in socionics is as follows: on the first day newcomers came to ask people who try to typologize others (who perform typology of others) to type them, and on the next day newcomers suddenly transformed themselves into typologists and started typing others. Naturally, in one day they quickly learned the meanings of Ausra's aspects. And the truth is

that the meanings of the aspects are quite simple and understandable for everyone to learn. And it would seem that due to this the overall positive result of their typology should be given with acceleration. But observing the topic, for example, about Donald Trump, where beginners and "experienced" typologists allegedly saw in Trump a basic "Black Sensory". Then there is the eternal argument about whether he is a logician or an ethicist (logical or ethical type). It would seem that they are closer to the truth, because from their point of view - he has a basic "Black Sensory", is an irrational person, an extrovert. It remains only to determine his creative attitude, other qualities and manifestations. It's been over 5 years and they still can't make up their minds. How much time should it take for everyone to come to a consensus on the type of this person, i.e. Trump, to finally move on to the next person in the search for his type? If such a situation is painted before our eyes, then new technological devices for such action will not help either, if one follows old theories that do not yield any results. Typology in socionics, that is, the subjective act of finding a type by bypassing the devices, is, according to our ideas, an inappropriate result to prove. And as long as there are no instruments and no practical facts, it is a good time to test any theory for logicality. In socionics, as it were, we have this sequence from Jung to Ausra: Jung's theory of typological things, then Ausra created aspects and symbols from the typological things described by Jung, and on the basis of Ausra's theory, theoretical intertypical relationships were born. The reasons why the socionic structure was eventually distorted even before the advent of "Compact socionics":

1. The lack of a mechanism by which Jung's accumulated meanings would be logically categorized into true and independent meanings for the socionic vocabulary. Such a mechanism is necessary for further construction of a correct model and structure. Typological description is the writer's

putting on paper at once all that he/she has seen in practice. On the one hand, readers will think this is great because the description is not made up, on the other hand, some of them do not realize that without processing the information in dictionary form, this writer does not give a clear understanding and precise definition of meanings. In the book, Jung described the behavior regularities of introverts and extroverts, and some of the patterns may not be applicable to them. For example, "an introvert prefers to contact people rather than look at a situation" - such a pattern might be called "subjectivist" for accurate understanding. Thus, such descriptions are only generalized and introductory in nature and eventually need to be analyzed and processed for accurate meaning and clear definition by others already.

2. Phenomena from physics have no relation to the field of human thinking. If we start the theory of innate thinking types (TIM), for example, with physics, socionics will look like physics, without mentioning the human type. Simply put - an analog of physics. Therefore, when working with socionics, we should always put in the first place exactly the types with its innate components, which have an informational mechanism at work when in contact.

3. The geometrical and mathematical way does not transfer the meaning of values for construction of theoretical intertypical relations or creation of other meanings (or new images).

Our inferences and conclusions were made with the help of rules and principles of reasoning based on observation and logical analysis. Thus was born the "Compact socionics" scheme, which was to become a subject for universities, school institutions, etc.
In the "Compact socionics" scheme all meanings and images were created by logical analysis, for example, if a quality is called "mercy" and not, for example, "tenderness" or "flattery", then, of course, it will be difficult for you and many people to

understand why it is "mercy", without having logic and skills of analysis. "Compact socionics" was created with the purpose of reducing the volume of theoretical material to an extreme minimum, if possible, so that the reader would look at "Compact socionics" from above, as a system, and get a superficial conclusion about the composition of this subject, as a separate field from other sciences. This is exactly what the material is designed to do. Of course, the material is not suitable for everyone to understand socionic things. As it is necessary already competent psychological skills in chewing up each meaning, therefore we leave it in such a form. To understand whether there is a connection of signs with reality, for example, the connection of the sign "ethics" with the color in the picture or with the voice in the speech of the interlocutor. To do this, you need to understand what you need - work with signs (ethics that has left its traces in reality) or research together with experiments directly with people (ethics that works stably in the human body during contact). In the first case, the socionicist is better versed, in the second case, the psychologist. It is impossible to combine these two activities for a simple reason - they differ in their mission and goals, which in the end significantly affects their skills and results. As for experiments in practice, it is impossible or very difficult to prove the innateness of any phenomena or qualities in a person in reality, without knowing the exact values of all theoretical regular phenomena and qualities. There will always be a psychologist with other abilities who will refute this statement or argue with it. Socionics does not need experiments on people, and we are convinced that socionics is ready and now to start working in practice with innate things. One can experiment in socionics only with new methods that reveal traces of innate qualities, but not directly with innate or human qualities.

Can it be argued that some socionic qualities or signs are 100% innate? Of course, it is possible, just purely formally it is worth to go into the meaning of the word "innateness", then we can already make a strict conclusion that innateness is equal to

100%. That's the first thing. Secondly, in socionics there is a scheme that has no place for refutability, which also hints at the innateness of socionic phenomena. If a point of view in the material has no opposing point of view, then it cannot a priori be called a point of view. Since in the material lies truth on the basis of regularities. And refutability contradicts regularity. After all, these are such irrefutable sciences as math, physics, biology, etc. Socionics falls into just such a category of sciences. Psychology (given that psychologists are of different types and different talents) cannot confirm 100% inheritability or innateness in its experiments without an undeniable theory or obvious facts. Genetics and socionics, on the other hand, can.

Introduction to «Compact socionics»

There are perennial current issues that you often focus on. For example, someone has a dysfunctional family where the grandparents divorced, the daughter divorced her husband. After a while, the grandson is going to divorce his wife. It happens a lot. Do you think the reason is because of made-up karma? Probably not. How often do we hear the phrase, "My child is naughty, he has a bad temper"? Probably often. Or a conflict with relatives is an unpleasant moment, and we understand you perfectly well. But there are other families where everything is fine with relatives. So why is it bad for you? Another example: you posted a video or photo of yourself on the Internet. Have you seen the comments? Someone praises you, someone is indifferent, and someone criticizes you. So whose side is the truth on? Or as an example, let's take a person who likes to party, swear or be rude back, bully some people and often behave terribly. And there is a humble person who willingly helps friends and family, is considerate to people. They are different. Do you think it all depends only on upbringing? Partly yes, but the rest is a matter of heredity or innateness. For example, I am good at math or can cook well, while others do not understand

math at all. So let's remember how in school everyone is forced to learn the same subjects, despite the fact that some children have no aptitude for some of them, but they get bad grades for failure. Is it fair? Besides these questions, there are many eternal ones, and socionics provides answers to them. In order to study socionics, you have to separate psychology from socionics, as they are two completely different things, but with similar terms and words. For example, there was a case when in a conversation with a psychologist we learned that intelligence is innate. However, anything that is innate will always refer to socionics. So we took the meaning of the word "intelligence" and compared it to the meaning of the word "ethics" in the socionic sense, whereupon we recognized that they were referring to that "socionic ethics" which is still called "intelligence". But we also concede that psychologists may have to sort out the meaning of "intelligence" and also "rationality", which also has things in common with "intelligence" in reality, and you can't call them differently just because the situations are different. The longer you practice socionics, the more you will realize that in practice these terms have no common meaning and are quite different in their manifestations and meanings. In addition, socionics has its own lecture. We have supplemented our vocabulary with our own explanations and terms. If this material seems difficult to you, we do not insist that you read it at a fast pace; you can do it in small portions and gradually master the words and explanations that are difficult for you. Therefore, you can feel free to take our lectures on socionics and at any moment return to the passed material. This will help you in your study, as the lectures will be long. But let's start with the meaning of the word "socionics" and talk about it. If we return briefly to the history of socionics, the first scientist known to science and society, who by observation established the presence of human types and functions of thinking, was Carl Gustav Jung. His works, due to the specifics of his work, were published in the field of psychiatry. It was his work "Психологические типы" ("Psychological types") that gave a noticeable impetus to the

development of this conceptual, but not yet recognized idea of the 20th century. That is, sources say, Jung gave the impetus for the development of socionics. He worked in a psychiatric clinic and was one of the famous scientists and doctors in the field of psychoanalysis and psychiatry at that time. Due to the large number of patients, he noticed similarities in their behavior and assumed that they had common traits and more, which was the origin and beginning of socionics. In the middle and late 20th century, the next famous author who continued this scientific concept was Ausra Augustinaviciute, who is the creator of the modern term "socionics", popular in the post-Soviet countries. Socionics is a concept of personality types and the relationship between them, based on Jung's and Augustinaviciute's typology, as well as on the theory of information metabolism. According to accepted explanations, information metabolism (IM) is the exchange and transfer of information. But how do we transfer information? Information is transmitted by word of mouth, as well as through sign language or in writing. Without the exchange of information, there is no relationship. Simply put, the foundation of socionics is relationships and everything that goes with them. We will talk about this in more detail later. The basis of psychology is the human condition. But you will ask "why?". Psychology, in many cases, is an objective science that studies the various nuances of the human condition. That is, psychology does not divide people into any groups, but simply tries to study and understand patterns of behavior and state of mind. Psyche is a rather vague concept that means many different things, including the human soul, emotions, perception, memory, etc. In socionics we use the word "psyche" in addition to "mission" and also "psyche preferences", but here we should keep in mind that we are not talking about the psyche in a person's head, per se, but about socionic phenomena that have their individual psyches, missions or preferences for theoretical clarification. This is why psychology is not inherently a concrete and exact science and cannot be subjective in terms of human relationships. But the key difference between

psychological and socionic qualities is that qualities from socionics cannot be changed, unlike qualities from psychology. The logical system in socionics has shown that thinking and emotions are isolated processes, while socionic types are innate. Whereas psyche is a state of the brain and psychology is responsible for the psyche, and this is undeniable. Let's start with the fact that in nature there is always an opposite in everything. This is the rule we have used in our work with socionics. The opposite of psyche would be tools (signs or instruments or functions). And this is justified by the fact that psyche is changeable and tools are not. Also:

The psyche has an effect on other objects, while tools do not.
The psyche has elements in its composition, while tools do not.
The psyche is vulnerable, unlike tools.
The psyche is state-dependent, unlike tools.
The psyche depends on the influence of other phenomena, unlike tools.
The psyche is obvious, unlike tools.
The psyche leaves no traces, unlike tools.
The psyche has no pairs, unlike tools.
There are no assignments in psyche, unlike tools.
Therefore, we can conclude that tools have nothing to do with psyche as they are the opposite.

Psychological qualities include: 1) will (those people who have poorly developed sense of will can train this quality by controlling themselves), 2) human intelligence (every person can be trained if that person is healthy), 3) adequacy (psychological traumas can be cured only with the help of certified psychologists or doctors), and 4) temperament. Both socionicists and psychologists can work with temperament. Socionics works with innate temperament, while psychology works with changeable temperament. It happens that a choleric for some reason temporarily carries a melancholic temperament, and a phlegmatic at some point adopts a sanguine

temperament. And both of them feel uncomfortable in the other temperament. In such a case, a psychologist can help them. A socionicist, on the other hand, simply records traces of regularities that suggest that it is a person's conscious and subconscious choice to do the same things. Memory has a place in both psychology and theoretical socionics, as we have found memory to be related to right-handed installations (settings), namely 1, 3, 5, and 7, since the workings of these installations closely characterize the property of memory. Installations (settings) are the mechanism of how thinking works. But more on that later. There are two paths in socionics: the first is related to the functions from Jung's theory, and the second is related to aspects of Ausra. These are the two main and popular paths created before us. And we encourage the reader to start with their works before learning our material. Our way and logical solution in socionics is our author's work, system and scheme, theory, description of our theory, and all terms in the dictionary, which are not quotations from other authors, but new separate finished material. There are no dead ends in the scheme, all tables are logically connected. All socionics is placed in this scheme, and only a part of psychology (it is about 4 temperaments of Hippocrates and Galen) is present in the scheme, because it has a logical connection with socionics in several places.

Chapter I. Fundamentals of socionics

We wrote that psychology and socionics are different things. If a professional psychologist must evaluate a person's objective state in terms of objective information, who will evaluate the subjective causes of a person's behavior? Professional psychologists cannot afford to express their own opinion about a client, to express sympathy or antipathy for him. Moreover, a psychologist assures that education and correction will help to establish a person's life. But then who will deal with

the underlying causes of our behavior, if psychology works only with the search, research and correction of objective and superficial things? Therefore, there must be another discipline that studies the subjective, hidden and innate things in human behavior. And it is logical that such a discipline is socionics. How does the connection between psychology and socionics work in practice? For example, when you see two patients in the lobby of an outpatient clinic, they evaluate each other with psychology (if they look at each other, they analyze each other). Both of them don't know much about each other because they haven't had a conversation. But when they start a dialog, each side of that dialog gets new information about each other and their relationship automatically becomes subjective. This subjective attitude and relationship, in other words, is socionics. Ausra wrote that the basis of socionics is "socion". She may have coined the term herself. But she also added the following: "Отношения между типами ИМ - это информативные отношения". If to translate this, she meant: "The relationships between types of IM are the informative relationships". So, following her logic, we propose to memorize for clarity the 5 interrelated things we have prepared for you, which are the basis of socionics. These include: 16 IM types (TIM), IM information, IM thinking types, IM relationships types, and IM emotions types. You may have noticed that emotions are also present in psychology, but the emotions we are talking about are of a different nature, and they have their own stable place within socionics. Simply put, IM is information metabolism (exchange) between different types of IM (A. Kempinski's "Theory of information metabolism"). What do we all do every day? In society, each person does only two things: the first (objective) is working or moving physically, the second (subjective) is dialoguing with other people, reading or analyzing someone else's information. In the first case (objective), a person does not receive any information because he or she is only performing some tasks of a mechanical or instinctive nature. In the second case, when a person reads something or talks to others - he gets

information for analyzing, thinking and for the next exchange of information with others. Thus, we have determined that mechanical and instinctive human actions have a place in objective psychology, where psychologists determine the state and adequacy of these actions. But there is also subjective psychology, which works as a subjective evaluation of others just prior to mutual verbal contact. For example, you saw a person who seems nice to you, but after some time of communication you realize that your assessment was wrong and after the conversation you did not like this person. Exactly this interval of time from the first sight to the beginning of contact is a subjective psychological estimation. But let's get back to socionics. Socionics can also be of two kinds: subjective and objective. Usually all people use subjective socionics in their lives. This is due to the fact that each person judges others by themselves. That is, his (or her) understanding of personal tastes, values, and what is going on around him/her makes the most sense, and such a person mistakenly believes that other people have exactly the same values, interests, and tastes. And it is subjective socionics that influences all kinds of people's relationships, from sympathy to conflicts, when different people's views and thinking do not find natural points of contact. And only when each person recognizes all existing points of view, their different values and interests, and is ready to give in to them, will objective socionics begin its work. Objective socionics is the only field that will help all people to avoid wars and conflicts, but today most people do not use it, due to lack of knowledge and low popularity of socionics. And this condition requires everyone to be very neutral to others, but not everyone can be in this condition for a long time. This is because the interests and life values of many people often do not coincide. It is life values that give people the only sense of pleasure and interest in their lives. Therefore, the main disadvantage of objective socionics is that most people do not use it, and if they can, their attitude to other people and their types will be very neutral and at a great distance. This is why the

innate way of thinking, analyzing and sharing information with others is a key subject of subjective socionics.

1.1. Types of IM (TIM)

IM types are considered the center of socionics. Ausra Augustinaviciute once said: "Науку о социуме, о социальной структуре общества и социальной природе человека, о различных типах ИМ и различных формах отношений между ними, о структуре и функционировании модели ИМ мы будем называть соционикой". Again, if to translate her words, she meant something like this: "The science of society, of the social structure of society and the social nature of human, of the different types of IMs and the different forms of relations between them, of the structure and functioning of the IM model we will call socionics". Society is the boundary between socionics and other sciences such as psychology, sociology, etc. From what can we conclude that people are different and have different types? By analyzing other theories and gaining experience, we have come to the conclusion that the only thing that distinguishes us all from each other is: 1) behavior 2) appearance 3) information 4) character 5) emotions. These phenomena include both psychological qualities, in terms of psychological subjectivity (e.g., "bad-good," "soft-strict," etc.) and socionic qualities. What is a socionic quality? The socionic qualities are also a kind of tools that cannot be analyzed. That is, for example, the socionic quality "aspiration" is not aspiration in psychological sense at all, but it is "I wish to achieve something and be better than everyone else", and if it was not possible to get the desired, then a person in psychological aspiration can forget and calm down. But a person with an innate tool of "aspiration" (in 1st or 2nd setting) will never be able to accept failure in what he has been aspiring to for a long time. There is no room for humility or concession in such an instrument. A socionic quality is a natural innate quality, or more precisely, the basic innate meaning of a particular person's

activity. That is, each person sees the meaning in his or her quality and most of the time acts in connection with it. In essence, each of us has only two qualities that are stronger than the other qualities we possess. These two qualities are naturally interrelated and cancel each other out. Hence, each person cannot have an arbitrary or chaotic set of all innate qualities, as there is a certain order to them. Here we defined a list of all the socionic qualities that work in the thinking of the types: attentiveness (nobility or generosity), churchiness (spirituality), charity (graciousness or attractiveness), feeling (praise), sincerity (trust), interest, care (instinct), mood, intrusiveness, organization, psychology, striving (aspiration), fixity (concentration), control, whim (fantasy) and novelty (newness). In addition to socionic qualities, each types also includes positions that have been identified in a person's character (from our Table №11 on aristocracy and democracy): 1. Aristocratic positions: secretive, polite, constant, conflicted, confused, anxious, caring, patriotic, honest, direct, reserved, has a sense of duty, changes moods, diplomatic, enthusiastic, leader. 2. Democratic positions: reserved, makes contact, values compromise, traveler, changes friends, does not categorize people, responsible, not focused, depressed, deceitful, does not express feelings, envious, competitive spirit, trusting, sincere, does not admit guilt. Besides socionic qualities of a person, aristocratic and democratic positions also include manifestations of these positions and emotions. Manifestations of positions in people are as follows: good-natured vs hard, questim vs declaim, abstract vs concrete, active vs passive, aristocratic vs democratic, awareness vs need. Human emotions have been studied by many people, but we have seen that emotions fall into two clear groups: group 1 - emotions in the body (introversion - extraversion), group 2 - emotions in the head (rationality - irrationality). When studying the material on socionics, each time we will remind you of the basics of "Compact socionics", so that you do not get lost in logical threads and can visualize the meanings that really work in

socionics.

1.2. Kind of information of types of IM

I think it is not necessary to explain to you for a long time what information is and by what ways it comes to you. The meaning of the word "information" does not imply what other sciences explain about information. "Information" in socionics through the eyes of a socionicist is a person's behavior, image, character, position, attitude. But as an analysis and overall picture, we propose to know some objective things. Here are the kinds of information of IM: 1) thought, 2) opinion, 3) cognition, 4) reaction, 5) emotion, 6) behavior, 7) approach, 8) position, 9) intonation, 10) accent, 11) speech, 12) facial expression (mimicry), 13) actions, 14) look, 15) character, 16) appearance. Information is letters, words, phrase, sentence, language, time, graphics, signs, symbols, theme, pictures, numbers, tables, hieroglyphics, score, accents, sounds, signals, photograph, videotape, gestures, human qualities, etc. Will and aggression are also related to information, and they really are just like any other emotion. But is this phenomenon related to the type? Is it innate? Have many strangers in your life attacked you and others in the same place for no reason? No, so volition and aggression cannot be part of the type. Only the demonstrative attitude, in which aggression or will (and actually these three things are synonymous with each other) is turned on when there is a reason or challenge. And this attitude turns off as soon as the cause becomes irrelevant. But let's talk a bit about how information is transmitted, and is it only transmitted in its purest form? It turns out, not always. For example, a "sighted" intuit will tell a "blind" intuit about a UFO above the clouds, and the "blind" intuit will smile and think he is in a UFO object. Herein lies the issue of the distortion of information and facts in intuition. After all, intuition is a prediction, guess, generalization, feeling, instinct, fantasy, which cannot correspond to reality. Therefore, it is important to take into

account what tools possess in the interlocutor to understand whether he understood the information you conveyed to him.

1.3. The thinking of the IM

Each person's thinking is a complex process, similar to the action of levers in any mechanism (this is if we speak in simple words). Every human being thinks in the same way as if he is shifting gears in an automobile when driving a manual transmission. Each human has a certain set and sequence of turning on these gears. But unlike a car, our brain cannot switch these gears at will. Therefore, thinking, in fact, does not belong to psychology alone, because it is not subject to correction and our will. It depends only on the particular case and the particular situation you are in. It is this "gearbox" or "program" that we believe it is correct to call by the word "attitude (installation or setting)". From an setting comes a certain attitude towards an object. Indeed, it was Carl Gustav Jung who first named this mental phenomenon. Studying human thinking, already independently of Jung's and Ausra's research, we have seen that in each person there are 4 installations (settings) at work (1,2,4,8), which give explicit information, and 4 installations (settings) (3,5,6,7), which give hidden information. And it is these developments that we consider our own, as one of the achievements of the "Compact socionics" we have created. We are not talking about blocks, as Augustinaviciute told us in her book, but about the work of attitudes (Jung talked about this). We do not use the word "blocks" in the scheme, because our logical scheme is perfectly fine without the meaning of this word. Besides attitudes (installations and settings) and qualities, there are also signs (functions or tools) in thinking. Signs are innate tools that leave marks on human activity. A person's socionic qualities do not work in conjunction with signs. One reader stated that the quality of "novelty" can be present in any setting, as can intuition itself. And both of them, like all other functions and qualities, can perceive the outside world

differently and manifest themselves differently in one way or another. In fact, the reader is wrong this time too. From the point of view of logic, the quality "novelty" is, first of all, the setting "intuition", which further branched off into one of two branches for the reason that intuition has in its composition one of its phenomena - introverted or extroverted, as described from practice by Jung in his book. Or for the reason that there are only 8 attitudes divided into conscious and subconscious. In our theory, "novelty" is everything that a person has in life and is commonplace, and a person craves something non-existent and seeks out a phenomenon or object that is unfamiliar to him. Or he or she creates it. The interpretation, of course, can be different for everyone and with different volume, but the meaning will still be reduced to one name - "novelty". That is, the quality "novelty" can be created only by intuition, because other functions have a different purpose and therefore have nothing or almost nothing to do with "novelty". The very meaning of an individual quality will give you nothing but knowledge when you try to separate socionic qualities from attitudes. In socionics, linking qualities and signs (functions) to attitudes is a must. Because attitudes are related to socionic qualities and attitudes are related to functions. And aspects, like socionic qualities, were built on the basis of functions, which are automatically considered to be dependent on attitudes. We knew even then that there are 8 attitudes and they too have their own reaction or position, so when combined with a certain sign or quality, each attitude gives its unique character. In thinking, there are tools (instruments) and these tools with the help of settings change the thought pattern in the output. Thought in its finished form already has a direct way of transmitting information to reality, and thought is not an instrument. Thought is the end product of thinking. Thinking and its tools, such as logic and ethics, are not science, philosophy or art, but the work of the brain. Thinking equals analysis+judgment. Feelings are not part of thinking because they are not amenable to analysis and judgment. So Ausra was right to replace the

Jungian "thinking" with the term "logic". Because brain work, i.e. thinking, is present in all types of people, logicians and ethicists alike. But the opposites defined by Jung are still unbroken. For this reason, the science about logic, like math, is inscrutable for understanding to the function (sign) of ethics. Because ethicist traits cannot handle logical things and tasks. Therefore, logic as a science is meaningless. Similarly, the same is the case with the science called ethics, because it is incomprehensible to the function (sign) of logic and cannot be studied. All of nature is logical. In nature, where regardless of human influence, there are always two sides: left-right, beginning-end, animate-inanimate and true-false. Examples include two hands, a heart in one place and its absence in the opposite place, two nostrils, etc. There is no middle ground in nature. Obeying logic, it is necessary in socionics to use opposites as a basis for studying socionic objects. Thus, the basic socionic objects would be: logic, ethics, sensorics, and intuition. The meaning of opposites is that there is an adversarial position between two objects. Thus, logic, as a strong point, relies on the actual and existing (to construct a sequence of existing or reality), sensorics also, as a strong point, relies on facts (to demonstrate the obvious and true), and intuition relies on fantasy (to develop), ethics relies on falsity (to play and manipulate in relationships), which are contrary to logic and sensorics. Common between these weaknesses would be the eradication of fact or reality, or rather the influence on the atmosphere, and common between the strengths would be proof. Since logic and sensory preference is justified by reality, it is they who insist on reality and clarify all information about natural nature, unlike ethics and intuition. Signs are something as carriers in the brain, not, for example, reason or principle or the psyche itself; this is thinking.

1.4. Relationships of types of IM (Intertype relationships)

Relationships are born out of installations (settings) and attitudes or external causes (work, problems, interests). Relationships that are born for external reasons are considered objective, they do not play a role in subjective socionics. Forms of communication (relations) are as follows: reasoning, conflict, compromise, excitement, enmity, friendship, acquaintance, communication, negotiation, conversation, objection, scolding, quarrel, dispute, communication, transfer, exchange, judgment, ritual, verdict, contract, agreement, remark, law, competition, conversation, meeting, oratory, conference, discussion, etc. In these forms, information is always present and some forms are innate. Hence the conclusion that psychology and some other sciences should proceed from socionics and not vice versa. After all, innateness is the key basis and beginning of all living things around. We have defined innateness on the basis of a subjective approach in the study of relationships. Ausra Augustinaviciute failed to construct exact intertypical relations using not only the geometrical method but also the role of the person in her theory. In the common understanding, social role is a place, a position of a person in life. We believe that in subjective socionics it is impossible to apply the social role of a person in order to give a label and a clear place to each type of thinking, as well as to organize the whole structure. This is because human thinking type is not always related to a person's education or activity, and in the modern world different types of people work in different positions. Similarly, in socionics it is impossible to create labels such as "he jokes - so he has intuition working". Consequently, a person's social role has no place in the world of subjective socionics. Psychology and objective socionics should deal with this, and it is they who should study the psychological reasons for a person's choice of this or that specialty or his or her place in social life. In subjective socionics there are 16 types of

relationships, the so-called "intertypical relationships".

1.5. Emotions of IM types

Emotions are still a complex and understudied phenomenon. In our opinion, emotions are identical to energy. Not innate, but rather changeable emotion (energy) is a psychological phenomenon. Many scientists and psychologists have mixed various emotions in a pile, and there is still no clear definition of what exactly is an emotion and what is an energy. We will consider short-term bursts of joy or anger as a psychological emotion (energy) because they are changeable over time and in the environment. Short-term emotions triggered by other people or events (e.g., laughter, joy, hypocrisy, tears) are also psychological emotions (energies). We propose to call them conscious (not real) and unconscious (real) emotions caused by surrounding people or events. But there are also stable emotions in a person, which do not depend on time, wish and external influence. These emotions we will call socionic emotions. As they are innate emotions. They include: rationality - irrationality, introversion - extraversion. We preferred to call them emotions, instead of energies, because initially we understood meaning of this word. Psychologists mistakenly think these emotions are psychological and try to introduce them into psychology. They have mixed in a heap emotions of different stability and duration of action. But they fail because they cannot objectively change these emotions, nor can they adjust them. Therefore, in essence, these 4 stable emotions cannot be referred to psychology, but should be referred exactly to socionics. Rest assured that if some psychologist tells you that today you are an introvert and tomorrow an extrovert, it is wrong, because if you are an introvert, you will always be one in any situation. Temperament is also on the list of innate emotions. Psychological emotions are visible to everyone, while socionic emotions often don't come out. Therefore, it is impossible to objectively determine who is introverted or

extroverted, and who is rational or irrational. This is why the exchange of short-term emotions works in psychology when people communicate or make contact. Similarly, there is an exchange of energy, which is also the psychological effect of one person on another. Psychological emotions do not necessarily affect the psyche of another object, whereas socionic emotions necessarily affect the psyche of another person, regardless of distance and regardless of the form or volume of the emotion. Initially we built our schema on the basis of emotions (body emotions, head emotions, later temperament emotions) and connected it with various phenomena that were in this area - of course mainly from Jungian and Augustinaviciute theory. In the scheme about temperament we described a brief characterization of the 4 temperaments, not contradicting the characterization of temperaments according to Hippocrates, Galen and in psychology, since there is an opposition between such phenomena. Logically, if Hippocrates, Galen and others saw 4 psychological temperaments in people, it means that these temperaments do not have in their composition such things as categories, types, kinds and other features of characteristics. This is confirmed by Table №11, where the images of types find nothing in common with temperaments and they only coexist in parallel in each person.

Chapter II. Socionic theory in general

2.1. Introversion-extroversion

As we know, Jung called introverts-extroverts not psychological types, but different types. According to our research, introversion and extroversion are emotions in the body. It is not for nothing that Jung separated introversion-extroversion from functions (as he called thinking, sensation, feeling and intuition), so that readers realize that introversion-extroversion and functions are not one and the same. And

attitudes, in turn, cannot be separated from functions, since functions and attitudes are the same as a person with a working heart. Who, then, took the theoretical introversion-extroversion and combined them with signs (functions) to create the theoretical intertypical relationship? Ausra Augustinaviciute did that. And she, who discovered socionics, made a big mistake in the further development of her own socionics. She stumbled on the fact that by combining extrovert and introvert with the 4 Jungian functions, she ended up with 8 things (symbols) that she called "aspects". As a result, these 8 aspects, resulting from the multiplication of things unrelated in nature, were mischaracterized and misused by her. Why? Because these aspects beforehand consist of different unconnected components from different kinds of phenomena, as introversion and extraversion describe only steady emotions of a human body, and functions (signs) carry only thinking activity of the person directed on generation of some result. Presence and quantity of symbols in itself is correct, but their description and filling with sense is impossible, as well as it is impossible to use these aspects for characterization of the person and relations, as well as it is impossible to see these aspects easily in practice, as these phenomena are theoretical in advance and crossed from different kinds of phenomena. So instead of studying them only in theory, Ausra decided to give the symbols some meaning and use the aspects in practice, trying to find each person's personality type. And therein lies the main mistake, which does not produce a unified result. Accordingly, people still have not reached any result in united definition of personality types of the person and their interrelation.

2.2. Idea and logic

From our point of view, we will call ideas independent things that really do not depend on other phenomena or logic. That is, it is the first image and germ of everything new, which may require further analysis and improvement. Jung believed that an

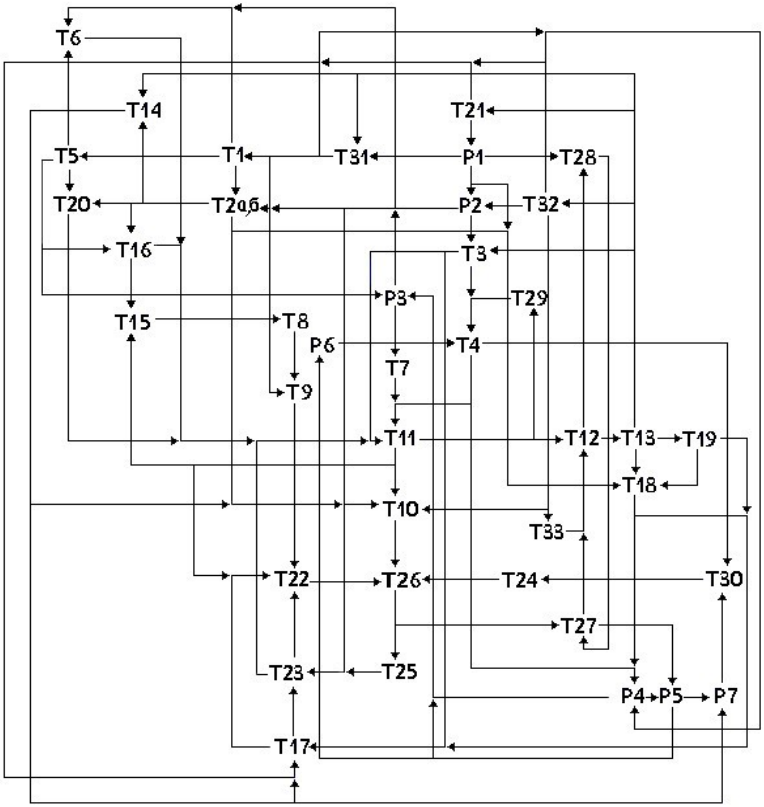
idea has a logical meaning. But Jung wrote that an idea is not a first image and that an idea can only be abstract. But we are sure that in socionics there is no need to measure the difference between a primary image and an idea. We are also sure that abstract people are not able to create a primary image as concrete people do, because of the predetermined and different nature of their thinking. Therefore, we, unlike Jung, confuse the initial (primary) image with the idea. We have also investigated and realized that idea and logic are not identified or even close in meaning. An idea is more fictitious and unfounded - it is just a fleeting breakthrough thought of a person. For example, to see atoms and their compounds with the help of devices is an idea, regardless of the signs. Such an idea could have come to physicists-"sensorists", such an idea could have come to chemists-"intuitivists", such an idea could have come to electricians-"logicians", such an idea could have come to biologists-"ethicists". Logic, on the contrary, relies on what already exists, what is realistic, and from there builds a logical chain (continuation of meaning). Simply put, logic is the creation of an unbroken sequence of action or thinking. Therefore, we used logic to create our schema and theory so that all components were interconnected and supported by realistic facts. After all, when you see apples being made into juice and they tell you that it's juice called "apple". You don't have any point of view or any logic to refute such a conclusion, you all that remains is to maintain the one conclusion built by the logic. And so with any logical conclusion will always support and this is inevitable. An idea is the opposite of logic. Therefore, the term "idea" can find its answer and meaning in another phenomenon called "irrationality". Besides irrationality, there is another phenomenon that is considered to be the direct opposite of irrationality. This is rationality. Since rationality works in almost the same way as logic, the only difference is that logic is a sign, an instrument, and rationality, like irrationality, is an emotion in head.

2.3. Subjectivity and objectivity in socionics

Objects in socionics, on the one hand, are people, on the other hand, information, relations (IM) and theoretical types, which are subjects and will be considered as the center of socionics. Judgment is also subjectivity, and environment is objectivism. Let's start comparing the number of facts in judgment and the number of facts in environment. Each human has a high longevity in the environment, and his tools, i.e. signs, tend to work steadily until nightfall - this is human's life force, without it he (or she) cannot exist normally. The facts can be listed on the fingers in judgment. The environment is not a habitat, but an environment in which an instrument can work steadily and without frequent obstacles. To be clear: judgment and environment are two environments, where an intuitive will be uncomfortable often being in an environment where the environment does not allow him to create "food" (meanings) for thought, and a sensorist will be uncomfortable often participating in judgment where there is stable "food" for thought, he is comfortable seeing many things in reality. For example, this is the case with fish, where some fish prefer to hide in ravines or just swim along the bottom, fumbling for the surface, while others swim and jump around on the surface of the water as if they are in control of everything around them. Of course, there are fish that can do both, and they are probably irrational. This is why socionics needs a deep, subjective approach. A subjective approach means not only a subjective point of view, or a subjective look (or vision), or a subjective attitude toward someone or something, but also a physical presence in the relationship. Objectivists (for whom objectivism works in thinking) often take a psychological approach - they look at relationships from the top down while communicating, that is, as an independent and impartial view of the relationship. Their information and position is measured by the breadth of their view. Such people are not aware of their subjectivity and try

not to judge others by words and phrases. That is why we can hardly imagine the socionics that Ausra described in her books, where the essence of physics and objective psychology was laid out. But the fact remains that it was Ausra, who gave impetus to the development of socionics, but her works were too objective (superficial), so it was necessary to develop this direction further only by using a subjective approach in research. This is exactly what socionics needed after her works.

Chapter III. Schematic of “Compact socionics”. Basics and tables of "Compact socionics".



Here is the schematic of “Compact socionics” we created. Next, you will get into the tables and pictures of this schematic and learn them more in details.

Table №1 – Functions (signs) and 16 types (theory of Jung)

Table №1 – Functions (signs) and 16 types (theory of Jung) T.1

Emotions in body	Auxiliary functions	Basic functions	Types	Emotions in head
introvert	sensory	logic	LOGICAL SENSORY INTROVERT (LSI)	rational
		ethics	ETHICAL SENSORY INTROVERT (ESI)	
	intuition	ethics	ETHICAL INTUITIVE INTROVERT (EII)	
		logic	LOGICAL INTUITIVE INTROVERT (LII)	
	ethics	intuition	INTUITIVE ETHICAL INTROVERT (IEI)	irrational
		sensory	SENSORY ETHICAL INTROVERT (SEI)	
	logic	sensory	SENSORY LOGICAL INTROVERT (SLI)	
		intuition	INTUITIVE LOGICAL INTROVERT (ILI)	
extrovert	intuition	ethics	ETHICAL INTUITIVE EXTROVERT (EIE)	rational
		logic	LOGICAL INTUITIVE EXTROVERT (LIE)	
	sensory	logic	LOGICAL SENSORY EXTROVERT (LSE)	
		ethics	ETHICAL SENSORY EXTROVERT (ESE)	
	logic	sensory	SENSORY LOGICAL EXTROVERT (SLE)	irrational
		intuition	INTUITIVE LOGICAL EXTROVERT (ILE)	
	ethics	intuition	INTUITIVE ETHICAL EXTROVERT (IEE)	
		sensory	SENSORY ETHICAL EXTROVERT (SEE)	

Table №2a – Coloring of emotions and rational types. Social role of the types (Gulenko)

Table №2a – Coloring of emotions and rational types. Social role of the types (Gulenko) T.2a

Type	emotions in body		sensory/intuition		logic/ethics		Function assignment	Rational point of view	Emotion coloring	Social role
	psyche	mission	psyche	mission	psyche	mission				
LSI	reticence (–)	conclusion (+)	people (+)	truth (–)	work (–)	truth (–)	truth (–)	conclusion (+)	+	Inspector
EIE	communi-cativity (+)	ext.environ (–)	work (–)	false (+)	people (+)	false (+)	false (+)	ext.environment (–)	–	Mentor
LSE	communi-cativity (+)	ext.environ (–)	people (+)	truth (–)	work (–)	truth (–)	truth (–)	ext.environment (–)	–	Administrator
EII	reticence (–)	conclusion (+)	work (–)	false (+)	people (+)	false (+)	false (+)	conclusion (+)	+	Humanist
LII	reticence (–)	conclusion (+)	work (–)	false (+)	work (–)	truth (–)	work (–)	reticence (–)	–	Analyst
ESE	communi-cativity (+)	ext.environ (–)	people (+)	truth (–)	people (+)	false (+)	people (+)	communicativity (+)	+	Enthusiast
LIE	communi-cativity (+)	ext.environ (–)	work (–)	false (+)	work (–)	truth (–)	work (–)	communicativity (+)	+	Enterpriser
ESI	reticence (–)	conclusion (+)	people (+)	truth (–)	people (+)	false (+)	people (+)	reticence (–)	–	Consumer (Guardian by Gulenko)

Table №2b – Coloring of emotions and irrational types. Social role of the types (Gulenko)

Table №2b – Coloring of emotions and irrational types. Social role of the types (Gulenko) T.2b

Type	emotions in body		logic/ethics		sensory/intuition		Irrational point of view	Assignment of emotions in body	Emotion coloring	Social role
	psyche	mission	psyche	mission	psyche	mission				
SLE	communi-cativity (+)	ext.environ (-)	work (-)	truth (-)	people (+)	truth (-)	truth (-)	ext.environment (-)	-	Marshal
IEI	reticence (-)	conclusion (+)	people (+)	false (+)	work (-)	false (+)	false (+)	conclusion (+)	+	Lyricist
SLI	reticence (-)	conclusion (+)	work (-)	truth (-)	people (+)	truth (-)	truth (-)	conclusion (+)	-	Craftsman
IEE	communi-cativity (+)	ext.environ (-)	people (+)	false (+)	work (-)	false (+)	false (+)	ext.environment (-)	+	Advisor
ILE	communi-cativity (+)	ext.environ (-)	work (-)	truth (-)	work (-)	false (+)	work (-)	communicativity (+)	-	Seeker
SEI	reticence (-)	conclusion (+)	people (+)	false (+)	people (+)	truth (-)	people (+)	reticence (-)	+	Mediator
ILI	reticence (-)	conclusion (+)	work (-)	truth (-)	work (-)	false (+)	work (-)	reticence (-)	-	Critic
SEE	communi-cativity (+)	ext.environ (-)	people (+)	false (+)	people (+)	truth (-)	people (+)	communicativity (+)	+	Politician

Table №3 – Emotions in body (introvert/extrovert) and phenomena (democrat/aristocrat)

Table №3 – Emotions in body (introvert / extrovert) and phenomena (democrat / aristocrat) T:3

Phenomena	Preferences	Assignment psyche and mission				Emotions	Emotions in body
Subjective aristocrat	principles and education	stability leads to permanent	reticence	psyche		no	INTROVERT
Subjective democrat	condition, agreement	permanent leads to stability	condition	mission			
Objective democrat	cognition, right of choice	activity leads to diversity	communica-tivity	psyche		yes	EXTROVERT
Objective aristocrat	power, specific place	diversity leads to activity	external environment	mission			

Table №4 – Temperament and personality T.4

Emotions in body	Tempera-ment	Emotions		Psyche of temper-t	Emotions personality	Phenomena	Conclu-sion
		Emotions in body	Temper-t				
INTROVERT	sanguine	no	yes	+	yes	pos.emotions	/+/
	phlegmatic	no	no	+	no	pos.psyche	+
	melancholic	no	no	-	no	neg.psyche	-
	choleric	no	yes	-	yes	neg.emotions	/-/
EXTROVERT	sanguine	yes	yes	+	no	pos.psyche	+
	phlegmatic	yes	no	+	yes	pos.emotions	/+/
	melancholic	yes	no	-	yes	neg.emotions	/-/
	choleric	yes	yes	-	no	neg.psyche	-

\+ - positive-stable personality
\- - negative-stable personality
/+/ - positive-excited personality
/-/ - negative-excited personality

excited - communicative
stable - judicious
positive – towards a compromise
negative – towards the conflict

Table №5 – Connection between functions (signs) and symbols (aspects)

Table №5 – Connection between functions (signs) and symbols (aspects)

T.5

FUNCTIONS / EMOTIONS IN BODY	LOGIC	ETHICS	SENSORY	INTUITION
EXTROVERT	■	▟	●	▲
INTROVERT	□	▙	○	△
SYMBOLS (ASPECTS)				

Table №6 – Model of aspects (theory of Augustinaviciute)

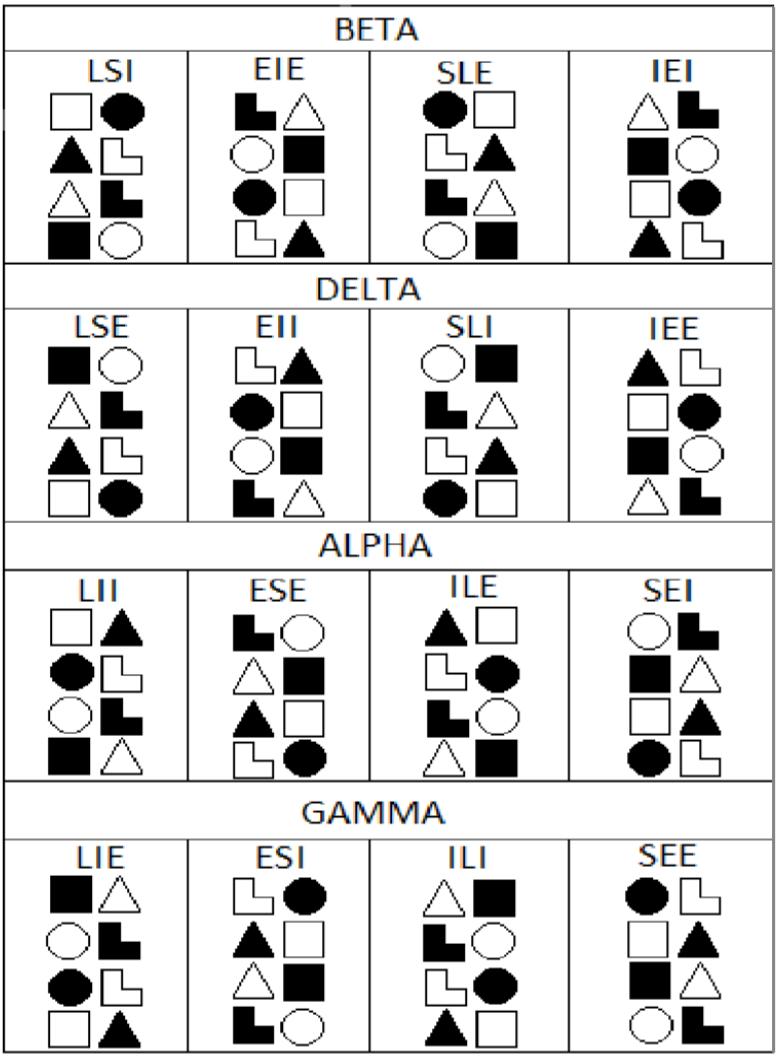


Table №7 – Installations (settings) in thinking

1st installation	- used most often in life, is a person's life position
2nd installation	- used by a person depending on the situation and the response of the object
3rd installation	- an inferiority complex is triggered when it collides with an object in which this quality is working confidently
4th installation	- used in a new team or in a new environment to try to comply with the norms of behavior
5th installation	- unconscious lazy attitude of a person, the position remains in the head and does not manifest itself in action
6th installation	- shows interest in this quality
7th installation	- does not act in any way in this quality. Only observes those who can confidently work with this quality
8th installation	- a poorly conscious quality that works when exposed to strong emotions, which such an quality considers a provoking action

Table №8 – Position

Position and analysis personality	Position and analysis object	Position of two sides
		flattery
		flattery
		flattery
		flattery
		the trust
		the trust
		the trust
		the trust
		the trust
		the trust
		the trust
		the trust
		distrust
		distrust
		distrust
		distrust
		misunderstanding
		misunderstanding
		misunderstanding
		misunderstanding
		test
		test
		test
		test
		education
		education
		education
		education
		test
		test
		test
		test
		education
		education
		education
		education

Table №9 – Intertype relations based on emotions in head and position

№	Emotions in head	Position of two sides	
		resistant	weak
1	rational+rational irrational+irrational	flattery	
2	rational+irrational		flattery
3	rational+irrational		the trust
4	rational+rational irrational+irrational	the trust	
5	rational+rational irrational+irrational	distrust	
6	rational+irrational		distrust
7	rational+irrational		misunderstanding
8	rational+rational irrational+irrational	misunderstanding	
9	rational+rational irrational+irrational		test
10	rational+irrational	test	
11	rational+irrational	education	
12	rational+rational irrational+irrational		education
13	rational+rational irrational+irrational		test
14	rational+irrational	test	
15	rational+irrational	education	
16	rational+rational irrational+irrational		education

Table №10 – Quadras

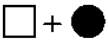
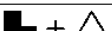
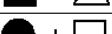
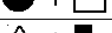
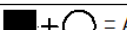
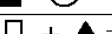
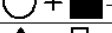
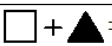
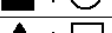
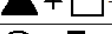
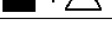
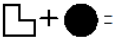
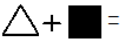
Quadras	Types	Conclusion based on aspects and thinking			
Beta	LSI	 = Inspector	Academic performance and self-realization (and)	C O N C R E T E	S U B J E C T I V I T Y
	EIE	 = Mentor			
	SLE	 = Marshal			
	IEI	 = Lyricist			
Delta	LSE	 = Administrator	Feelings and love (and)		
	EII	 = Humanist			
	SLI	= Craftsman			
	IEE	 = Advisor			
Alpha	LII	 = Analyst	Sex and delight (and)	A B S T R A C T	
	ESE	= Enthusiast			
	ILE	 = Seeker			
	SEI	 = Mediator			
Gamma	LIE	= Enterpriser	Offspring and childbirth (and)		
	ESI	 = Consumer (Guardian)			
	ILI	 = Critic			
	SEE	 = Politician			

Table №11 – Description of all innate types

Beta

LSI (Logical Sensory Introvert) (□ + ●)

□	- Attentive person. Does not offend weak people and those who need protection. Always ready to be helpful. Respects controversial and religious views, tries to strive for equality (sanguine). (democrat in subjectivity)
●	- Always attentive to suspicious things, have good memory for details and meaning of conversation, that is actual for him or her (melancholic, choleric). (democrat in subjectivity)
▲	- Inferior to the EII and IEE. Passive patriot. Painfully reacts to those people, who betray the homeland and their nation, coworkers, family or friends. Confused when there is a need to change something in his or her life (melancholic, choleric). (aristocrat in objectivism)
⌐	- Between coworkers tries to make any compromise in order to find his place and position there. Usually, such person does not pay much attention to other people's flaws (sanguine, phlegmatic). (democrat in subjectivity)
△	- His or her words sometimes may hurt other people, because such type don't know how to pick up the right words (melancholic, choleric). (democrat in subjectivity)
▙	- They don't know how to express their feelings and thoughts. That is why LSI has an image of secretive or restrained person. (melancholic, phlegmatic). (democrat in subjectivity)
■	- Watching the LSE and SLI. This person likes to watch the others. LSI doesn't like when somebody helps them, until he or se asks about this help. But usually LSI respects the freedom of choice of other people and he or she doesn't push on them. That is why such person likes to be independent (sanguine, phlegmatic). (democrat in subjectivity)
○	- But at the same time, deeply inside, such person is afraid to lose his or her job, friends, relationships and tries to be attentive, compliant and close his or her own eyes to other people's whims (sanguine). (aristocrat in objectivism)

EIE (Ethical Intuitive Extrovert) (◣ + △)

◣	- Likes to show feelings and experiences. EIE always wants to be a necessary and significant person (as a choleric). (aristocrat in objectivism)
△	- Such people have a natural talent in music and acting, so that's why he or she likes to visit different performances and theatres. Such people like to entertain their colleagues too (sanguine). (aristocrat in objectivism)
○	- Inferior to the LSE and SLI. Sometimes, they may have a feeling of free time and they don't know what to do and how to spend that time (melancholic, phlegmatic, choleric). Usually EIE is faithful to his or her own family, but may be prone to flirt with two personalities at the same time (sanguine, choleric). (democrat in subjectivity)
■	- Tries to find and establish the inner circle by creating some strength tests for those people who are inside of this circle. May impose and preach his or her own religious or spiritual life views to others (melancholic, choleric). Waits for the help from others in business (melancholic, choleric). (aristocrat in objectivism)
●	- Being in a role of such teacher or speaker, understands the necessity to control the words, his or her own speech and keep the promises, but usually tries to blame this duty on others (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (aristocrat in objectivism)
□	- There is also some penchant for adventurism, but later EIE may become unsure about this and changes the tactics (sanguine, choleric). (aristocrat in objectivism)
◺	- Watching the EII and IEE. Despite the artistry, EIE may be cautious to other people that do not belong to his or her own inner circle. Strict and judicious, doesn't like to compromise much (melancholic, choleric). (aristocrat in objectivism)
▲	- But at the same time, EIE has a constant image of mysterious and interesting person, that can rapidly change the meaning and topic of conversation (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (democrat in subjectivity)

SLE (Sensory Logical Extrovert) (● + □)

●	- Makes an impression of a strict and disciplined person, who craves order and justice. Proprietor type. Manages to visit a lot of places, especially those places, where someone is quarreling (melancholic, choleric). (aristocrat in objectivism)
□	- They are patriots. This person brings everything into his house and family, what he or she earned. SLE values his country. Such people remain loyal to their homeland even if they change the country (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (aristocrat in objectivism)
⌐	- Inferior to the EII and IEE. May be fairly straightforward and rude person. But usually they become restrained when they meet unpleasant person (melancholic does that). (aristocrat in objectivism)
▲	- Looks for target and benefits and can change the position at work (sanguine, choleric). (democrat in subjectivity)
▙	- Thinks that showing feelings is a good habit, but delegates this duty to others (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (aristocrat in objectivism)
△	- SLE is honest and straightforward person because usually they can't lie, and not because of their principles or wish (sanguine). (aristocrat in objectivism)
○	- Watching the LSE and SLI. May look for women (men) and sometimes forget to do all his or her duties. Sometimes can be superficial as companion and does not get to the bottom of the matter. In such situations they don't talk much (phlegmatic, sanguine). (democrat in subjectivity)
■	– When SLE presses on others, prefers to talk about the rules and principles, sometimes even spiritual and religious. May ask for moral compensation (melancholic, choleric). (aristocrat in objectivism)

IEI (Intuitive Ethical Introvert) (△ + ▙)

△	- Fantasist. They are often upset, when their life ideas, thoughts and views are not real (melancholic, choleric). (democrat in subjectivity)
▙	- They need a charm and when they see the purpose they show their feelings and experiences. Creates an occasion in order to do his own goals and good (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (democrat in subjectivity)
■	- Inferior to the LSE and SLI. As a person, sometimes may be unreliable, because such people may forget about their obligation, rules and life principles. Therefore, they don't understand why somebody may dishonor them (melancholic, phlegmatic). (democrat in subjectivity)
○	- Not indifferent to other people. Very often the others remember IEI as a good worker (for example, as paramedic) (sanguine). (aristocrat in objectivism)
□	- But usually IEI is a good worker for others, and when his or her family needs an attention or help, such type prefers to avoid such duties (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (democrat in subjectivity)
●	- May be involved in negative situations where the conflicts arise and others are quarreling (melancholic, choleric). (democrat in subjectivity)
▲	- Watching the EII and IEE. Silent and passive patriot (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (aristocrat in objectivism)
◺	- For self-defence uses his sympathy and calm emotions in order to end the conflict with aggressive people. They don't have a feeling of guilt or responsibility to people while in self-defence mode or conflict (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric).(democrat in subjectivity)

Beta - academic performance and self-realization (□ and ▙)

Delta

LSE (Logical Sensory Extrovert) (■ + ◯)

■	- Such people try to reach their goals in business and relationships for a short period of time. They appreciate others behaviour, and not relate it to position. Usually LSE likes to educate their inner circle in terms of some rules and moral. They realize their spirituality that can be even opposite to conventional wisdom. They like to stick to one religion and value it (sanguine). (aristocrat in objectivism)
◯	- LSE can pay attention only to one object or one thing, depending on situation (melancholic, phlegmatic). (democrat in subjectivity)
△	- Inferior to the EIE and IEI. As a personality may be honest. Their face may blush when they need to lie. Usually, their information has only a diplomatic character (melancholic). (aristocrat in objectivism)
▙	- In the new team LSE shows his or her emotions and feelings, that is why the others will remember them as an interesting and open-minded personality (sanguine).(aristocrat in objectivism)
▲	- Such people have a need in changing their permanent residence and try to buy all new things around. But all these duties they try to blame on others (choleric). They like to talk about new things and technologies (sanguine). (democrat in subjectivity)
◺	- LSE wants to please everyone with their appearance and behaviour. Very accurate and modern person. They don't try to choose only one side, they analyze and try to find more benefits for themselves (sanguine). (aristocrat in objectivism)
□	- Watching the LSI and SLE. Usually they don't think that others deserve some help, but may offer it only for a good reputation and will remind others about his or her offer later (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (aristocrat in objectivism)
●	- In conflict situations tries to get back to the details that created a conflict and as the result, sometimes the conflict may not end peacefully (choleric). (aristocrat in objectivism)

EII (Ethical Intuitive Introvert) (+)

	- They like people and easily maintain relationships. EII can compromise. Even if the relationships are not so good, they will remain a good companion and the person to talk with. They like to introduce people not ony for love purposes, because they try to find some charm inside of each person (phlegmatic, sanguine). (democrat in subjectivity)
	- EII often changes the position and mood (melancholic, choleric). In clothes tries to find something refined that may like to others (sanguine). (aristocrat in objectivism)
	- Inferior to the LSI and SLE. Sometimes can be naive and believe to everything that others say (sanguine). Usually they don't like to protest and conflict (phlegmatic). (democrat in subjectivity)
	- Good as a consultant and attentive to people. Tries to guide the others on the right track (phlegmatic, sanguine). (democrat in subjectivity)
	- Faithful to his or her family, friends and close people, but tries to hide this position (phlegmatic, sanguine, melancholic). (aristocrat in objectivism)
	- EII usually have no claims to other people, but can discuss it behind (phlegmatic, melancholic). (democrat in subjectivity)
	- Watching the EIE and IEI. Very calm and judicious, but don't like when someone strange to him shows the feelings. Such people usually don't think that love is something emotional and high (melancholic, phlegmatic). (democrat in subjectivity)
	- EII can easily hide defects that nobody will see it. It may look, that such people have no problems in their life (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine). (democrat in subjectivity)

SLI (Sensory Logical Introvert) (◯ + ■)

◯	- Pays attention to one object or thing and tries to find its weaknesses and qualities in order to know more (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine). (aristocrat in objectivism)
■	- SLI realizes the spirituality and chooses in which circle of people it is comfortable to do that. Such people can change their beliefs, friends and sometimes even not to promote their spirituality or religion. Tries to find inconsistency, truth and likes to hear the opinions of others about any reason (sanguine). (democrat in subjectivity)
◣	- Inferior to the EIE and IEI. Such people usually don't know how to behave correctly with those people who need support and feelings, because they don't know how to express those feelings (melancholic, choleric). (democrat in subjectivity)
△	- Can offer his or her ideas to others and sometimes can even lie about it or hide something. They demonstrate their strong qualities and prestige (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (democrat in subjectivity)
◺	- SLI consider is that the good appearance of other people is one of the most valuable and important attributes in their life. But being sticked to one object, they may forget about this rule (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (democrat in subjectivity)
▲	- Such people like something new and unusual, therefore they will accept any offer (sanguine). (aristocrat in objectivism)
●	- Watching the LSI and SLE. Usually SLI don't judge others, because they know that all people, together with them, can make mistakes and have a lot of defects. That is why SLI prefers not to resolve such problems (phlegmatic, sanguine). (democrat in subjectivity)
□	- In any conflict tries to find a constructive decision, usually in peaceful manner (sanguine). Sometimes they want to cause remorse in others and have a competitive spirit. And sometimes can be envious (melancholic). (democrat in subjectivity)

IEE (Intuitive Ethical Extrovert) (▲ + ⌞)

▲	- Has a constant need for travel, where can find something new and interesting. Such people often like to change clothes, job, friends, place of residence (sanguine, choleric). (democrat in subjectivity)
⌞	- Wants people to love him or her (sanguine). Usually IEE doesn't divide people on categories, but they usually have some people they don't respect and don't want to help them. Has an image of merchant, that likes to get more than give (phlegmatic, sanguine, melancholic, choleric). Tries to find fashionable clothes (sanguine). (aristocrat in objectivism)
□	- Inferior to the LSI and SLE. Counts only on himself or herself. But if such person sees that someone needs help or service, usually starts to panic. But if he or she managed to help the others, they will never forget about the debts (melancholic). (aristocrat in objectivism)
●	- May be conflict person. But anyway, tries to be in image of business person or responsible worker (choleric). (aristocrat in objectivism)
■	- Likes the religious rules and etiquette, but in reality may not stick to that all the time (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (aristocrat in objectivism)
○	- Despite the fact that IEE consider themselves as the responsible workers, they cannot be attentive to every detail and can't stick their attention to one object. And this fact may cause some bad mood or small depression inside of them (melancholic, choleric). (democrat in subjectivity)
△	- Watching the EIE and IEI. Usually they try to find some obvious work or methods to get benefits, because they cannot lie and get out fast of complicated situation, due to the lack of words and logic. They try to avoid such situations (phlegmatic, sanguine). (aristocrat in objectivism)
◣	- In conflicts such people can create an image of their guilt and show some emotions. They like to save all relationships, because they will manage to break up the relations at any time (sanguine). (aristocrat in objectivism)

Delta - feelings and love (⌞ and ■)

Alpha

LII (Logical Intuitive Introvert) (□ + ▲)

□	- A person that knows the life. They choose any activity and business and studying it. Such people like to create proverbs, jokes and interesting pictures (phlegmatic, melancholic). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
▲	- They cannot be very good as a subordinate employee, because they may have introverted and moody character or depression. Due to their constant changeable mood, they may betray their partners in love, family or business (melancholic, choleric). (democrat in objectivism)
●	- Inferior to the ESI and SEE. Such people may notice their own egoism, but usually they don't like such feeling (sanguine, phlegmatic). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
⌐	- LII has a good understanding of other people's character and usually knows how to talk with them (sanguine). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
○	- Such people consider pliability and sincerity as the good character traits, but they cannot use these traits by themselves and try to delegate this matter to others (melancholic, phlegmatic). (democrat in objectivism)
⌐	- Hidden leader that needs a sense of significance (melancholic, choleric). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
■	- Watching the LIE and ILI. Sometimes they forget to take some necessary clothes and things for a trip, but they don't worry about it. Usually LII doesn't have a list of plans to do, all their plans are spontaneous, and it may create a surprise to their relatives (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
△	- In conflict situations they try to stop the conflict by showing some care to everyone, no matter if it is positive or negative type of care (phlegmatic, sanguine). (aristocrat in subjectivity)

ESE (Ethical Sensory Extrovert) (▙ + ◯)

▙	- A person that wants to be better than others. Such people dream about lots of archievements and usually they try hard in order to get all these archievements. ESE do not like to admit their own failures (sanguine, choleric). (democrat in objectivism)
◯	- Don Juan. They trust only those people who are close to them, especially proven and authoritative people. ESE has very good sense of duty. They control and protect their inner circle (phlegmatic). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
△	- Inferior to the LIE and ILI. When someone asks them for help, such people may become nervous. Sometimes they have a fear and unsure position about the future of their relatives and close people (melancholic, choleric). (democrat in objectivism)
■	- Such people can easily learn foreign languages or something new, regarding their tasks at the new job. They like to have business trips. They are hospitable with uninvited guests too (sanguine). (democrat in objectivism)
▲	- ESE likes to be in image of serious, discreet and enterprising person (melancholic). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
□	- Despite the fact, that such people can easily learn new working tasks or languages, they may get tired of that and leave these tasks for later. They also can hesitate about what kind of activity or jobs they want to do, because such people like to do a lot of different things. But some of them can be dissapointed in their actions later (melancholic, choleric). (democrat in objectivism)
◺	- Watching the ESI and SEE. Although he notices valuable advice, he rarely applies it. Observes those who like to reason, who is bad and who is good. He has tough and rude humor and jokes that not everyone can understand. He may find himself in situations where he participates in the role of a third or superfluous, who then regrets about it. (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (democrat in objectivism)
●	- In conflicts they prefer to argue with others and vehemently insist on their point of view. Sometimes even down to assault and beatings (choleric). (democrat in objectivism)

ILE (Intuitive Logical Extrovert) (▲ + □)

▲	- This person likes to set the goals high and looks for something new and sublime. They need some care and help, because they are the people of changeable mood. Usually, wants to be interesting in the eyes of others. Wants to be a leader and be in the spotlight (sanguine, choleric). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
□	- Such people can do several tasks simultaneously, combine work and hobbies. Photographer, sculptor, musician, surgeon etc. These people succeed in everything, because they always have some unique ideas (sanguine). But due to constant changeable mood may betray his or her partners at home or at work (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (democrat in objectivism)
⌐	- Inferior to the ESI and SEE. Usually behaves relaxedly with others and do not use the rules of behavious in a collective (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (democrat in objectivism)
●	- Courageous in communication with others in order to gain their trust (sanguine). If ILE have bad mood, they can be rude and even fight with someone. Provokes people to fight with his behaviour (choleric). (democrat in objectivism)
▙	- ILE thinks that each person should want to be the best in their jobs or hobbies, but sometimes they are lazy to stick to this rule (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (democrat in objectivism)
○	- Such people like to watch the others and analyze their behaviour. ILE don't respect much those people who have very intelligent image, because they think that these people are just playing roles (melancholic, choleric). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
△	- Watching the LIE and ILI. Sometimes can be frivolous and don't have a sense of debt, because usually such people consider that they owe nothing to anyone (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (democrat in objectivism)
■	- In conflict situations they may consider two options: is to get away from the conflict or to fight with the person he or she does't like. If the fight happens, they may ask their friends to help them too (sanguine, choleric). (democrat in objectivism)

SEI (Sensory Ethical Introvert) (◯ + ▙)

◯	- Very good companion. Romantic. Willingly makes contact, but prefer to be in a role of observer. A lover of various events and exhibitions (sanguine). (democrat in objectivism)
▙	- As a householder or housewife, always surprises everyone with her or his dishes and beautiful cooking recipes (phlegmatic). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
■	- Inferior to the LIE and ILI. Such people usually are not well-organized, but they like to keep clean at home. But sometimes they feel lack of energy and time to keep everything around clean. Due to bad self-organization, such people may be late for important meetings or interviews. Therefore, they are usually worried about it (sanguine). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
△	- SEI likes to care about others or give some advice and to treat others with something tasty. Sometimes such people may impose their qualities to others in order to keep the relations strong (sanguine). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
□	- But at the same time, SEI may be very vulnerable and vindictive person, even if he or she realizes that there is no need to fixate on little things (melancholic, choleric). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
▲	- True hedonist. They like to talk with others and even do not pay attention to someone elses mood (phlegmatic, sanguine). (democrat in objectivism)
●	- Watching the ESI and SEE. Very delicate and polite with people and have an image of well-mannered person (phlegmatic, sanguine). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
⌐	- Overall, SEI is an impressive person that has some artistical talents. In conflicts they know how to defend themselves using right beliefs and evidences (sanguine). (aristocrat in subjectivity)

Alpha - sexual relations and delight (◯ and ▲)

Gamma

LIE (Logical Intuitive Extrovert) (■ + △)

■	- They succeed mostly in everything and try not to drag out time. These people resolve all the problems easily and that is why they usually don't have much problems. LIE is usually don't linger in one place, because they are busy (sanguine). (democrat in objectivism)
△	- Such people have a good sense of care that is usually directed to their family. Some of them can help others too, but it depends on the situation (phlegmatic). (democrat in objectivism)
○	- Inferior to the ESE and SEI. They also don't mind to have some experiments in family or business. They don't know how to make a deal without a notary or witnesses. That is why they may become depressed about it (melancholic, sanguine, choleric). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
▙	- Very strong opponent at work and business, who tries to obey the rules and be the best at their position, showing only their best qualities of character (sanguine). (democrat in objectivism)
●	- LIE understands that active propaganda and useful acquaintances is a key to personal growth, but they are lazy to do that all the time (phlegmatic, sanguine). (democrat in objectivism)
⌐	- Such people don't understand others much, that is why they rely only on personal comfort when they talk to others (melancholic, phlegmatic, choleric). They like different opinions about etiquette and rules of behaviour (sanguine). (democrat in objectivism)
□	- Watching the LII and ILE. They are very serious and responsible to everything what surrounds them. The jokes and criticism may be the same thing for LIE, that is why they may be aggressive due to that (melancholic, choleric). (democrat in objectivism)
▲	- In conflict situations they behave differently. They may create a tantrum and crash the plates on a kitchen, fight with the opponent or even simply go away in tears (choleric). Some of them may laugh and in one second change their mood rapidly to serious (sanguine). (aristocrat in subjectivity)

ESI (Ethical Sensory Introvert) (⌞ + ●)

⌞	- These people are good at human psychology. They usually check the reactions of other people and may foresee some of their steps. They know how to win a maximum in the situation and get a maximum profit or benefits from the situation (sanguine). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
●	- Knows how to adapt to others, but is faithful only to his or her family. Such people usually don't forget to give presents and greet on holidays (phlegmatic). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
▲	- Inferior to the LII and ILE. They often in tense, because their tact leads to nervous mood and dissapointment (melancholic, choleric). (democrat in objectivism)
□	- At work they usually want to know everything about their colleagues and their private life in details (sanguine). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
△	- In theory, ESI have a sense of debt and may be faithful (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
■	- Such people may be very unsure when you give them a choice. For example, the choice of love partners or jobs. ESI may want everything at the same time and that is why they will hesitate and seek for advice (choleric). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
⌞	- Watching the ESE and SEI. Secretive person. Usually they don't show competitive spirit. Prefers not to talk about the success and good qualities of others. Instead, they pretend not to hear about it (melancholic, phlegmatic). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
○	- In conflict situations tries not to provoke the conflict in order to keep his or her own peace of mind (phlegmatic, sanguine). (democrat in objectivism)

ILI (Intuitive Logical Introvert) (△ + ■)

△	- Such people may believe in wraiths and protect their family and even their nation from lies, illnesses, lechery and starvation. Shows indifference to people and patience. They like to hint, tell, convince. Such people like to analyze the reasons of some phenomena, if it touches the questions of life and health (sanguine). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
■	- May succeed in many activities if he or she needs it (sanguine, choleric). Scattered. May forget to take the necessary things (choleric). Takes care of loved ones, can find the most valuable things exclusively for them (phlegmatic). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
▙	- Inferior to the ESE and SEI. Feels internal discomfort if they have to compete with an opponent. May be compliant person (phlegmatic). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
○	- Shows trust and sincerity to strangers, especially to those who actively demonstrate their personality (phlegmatic, sanguine). (democrat in objectivism)
⌙	- ILI understands something about the relations of people, but for them it is a difficult question, therefore they try to delegate it to others. It's hard for them to find an approach to any object, but they think that it is important (sanguine). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
●	- Sometimes such people may be seductive in their manners (phlegmatic, sanguine). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
▲	- Watching the LII and ILE. They can live in places where is no comfort or prestige and usually they don't worry about it. They do not pursue the fame. At home ILI is usually passive and doesn't like to clean the house (phlegmatic). (democrat in objectivism)
□	- In conflict situations, such people may show their emotions and can be very active. In some cases they can light up even more spark of emotions and make a conflict to continue (choleric). (aristocrat in subjectivity)

SEE (Sensory Ethical Extrovert) (● + ⌐)

●	- Likes to pester the others. Tends to be an interesting person, but usually such people are fixated on fulfilling their own needs (sanguine). (democrat in objectivism)
⌐	- They know the weaknesses of others and sometimes may use this knowledge. They may courageously go for contact with other people if they need it. (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). There are the moments when such people prefer to think only about themselves (sanguine, choleric). (democrat in objectivism)
□	- Inferior to the LII and ILE. They try to create business from everything around. They can be attentive even to unnecessary details, therefore doesn't understands why other people laugh. Usually SEE doesn't hide his or her attitude or intensions to others (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (democrat in objectivism)
▲	- In a team of colleagues tries not to hide his or her emotions and mood. Sometimes they can be rude, but they ask the others for patience and restraint (melancholic, choleric). Usually they show only their positive mood, because such people believe that they may share their mood with the others (sanguine). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
■	- Uninvited guest (sanguine, choleric). Likes to make gifts out of nothing or using the things he or she doesn't need. May cancel an important meeting without informing in advance, because of their "bad memory" or busyness (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (democrat in objectivism)
△	- Sometimes, he or she behaves like a teenager who knows absolutely no risk and trouble (melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric). (democrat in objectivism)
○	- Watching the ESE and SEI. Demanding person. They try to become famous and rich without working hard (choleric). (aristocrat in subjectivity)
◣	- In conflict situations does not see his or her fault. All the acts they commited they consider as right actions (choleric). Never admits defeat and can be very strong opponent (sanguine, choleric). (democrat in objectivism)

Gamma - offspring and childbirth (△ and ●)

Table №12 – Types and famous personalities

Table №12 – Types and famous personalities T.12

LSI	EIE	SLE	IEI	LSE	EII	SLI	IEE
Carl Mannerheim	Lev Landau	Joseph Brodsky	Dale Carnegie	Louis de Funes	Crown Prince Rudolf	Jean Gabin	Kuzma Scryabin
Pavel Sheremet	Viktor Vasnetsov	Berthold Brecht	Al Capone	Joseph Stalin	Charles Dickens	Ivan Poddubny	Nikola Tesla
Thomas Edison	Paco de Lucia	Lucky Luciano	Taras Shevchenko	Steve Jobs	Velimir Khlebnikov	Tatiana Samoilova	Igor Talkov
Michael Faraday	Sid Vicious	Serge Gainsbourg	Sergei Yesenin	Magda Schneider	Hans Eysenck	Vladimir Lenin	Paul Walker
	Maya Plisetskaya	Georgiy Gongadze	Patrick Swayze	Mary F.von Vetsera	Jacob Schiff	John Chivington	Benjamin Franklin
	Peter Falk	Zoya Kosmo-demyanskaya	Vladislav Galkin	Vyacheslav Tikhonov	John A.Logan	Carl Gustav Jung	Abraham Lincoln
		Elizabeth Taylor	Richard Burton	William Howard Taft	Oles Buzina		Yuri Gagarin
		Heath Ledger	Ulysses S. Grant	Woodrow Wilson	Leon Trotsky		Henry Ford
			Robin Williams	Galina Vishnevskaya			

(continuation)

T.12

LII	ESE	ILE	SEI	LIE	ESI	ILI	SEE
Andrei Mironov	Roberto Rossellini	Sigmund Freud	Ferdinand Porsche	Frank Sinatra	John Cassavetes	Sergei Bondarchuk	Charlie Chaplin
Consuelo de Saint-Exupery	Audrey Hepburn	Vladimir Mayakovsky	Alexandre Dumas	Janis Lyn Joplin	Gianni Versace	Luciano Pavarotti	Grace Kelly
John F. Kennedy	Yuri Nikulin	John Lennon	Georgy Zhukov	Erich Maria Remargue	Winston Churchill	Elvis Presley	Vasily Shukshin
Heinz Guderian	Marilyn Monroe	Viktor Tsoi	Fidel Castro	John Davison Rockefeller	P.Auguste Renoir	Hermann Goring	Marina Tsvetaeva
Simone Signoret	Antoine de Saint-Exupery	Adolf Hitler	Boris Yeltsin	Paavo Nurmi	Frida Kahlo	Heinrich Himmler	Diana Wales
Mikhail Bulgakov	Jacqueline Kennedy	Kurt Cobain	Mikhail Gorbachev	Jackson Pollock	Ava Gardner	Vladislav Listyev	Konstantin Rokossovsky
Jim Morrison	Charles de Gaulle	E.Che Guevara		Daniil Kharms	Alexandr Abdulov	Honoré de Balzac	Ronald Reagan
Oleg Dal	Yves Montand	Yegor Letov		Timothy Leary	Joe Dassin		Denis Voronenkov
Nicholas II	Sergei Bodrov Jr.	Romy Schneider		Boris Pasternak			Kvitka Cisyk
Raoul Wallenberg	Enver Hoxha	Umberto Eco		Leo Tolstoy			Jan Karbaat
Paul Newman	Aušra Augustinavičiūtė	Muslim Magomayev		Yakov Sverdlov			
	Freddie Mercury						
	Steve Irwin						

Table №13 – Preferences of types. Clear detailing

Table №13 – Preferences of types. CLEAR DETAILING T.13

introvert concrete	subjective	passive	logic	Restrained, willingly helps those in need, like a good employee and subordinate, he usually does not enter into discussions, but he can rigidly put people in their place if he sees fit. He sees perspective in everything, but due to introversion he prefers routine work that requires constancy. Realist. Skeptic. He claims to be fair and that is his right of choice should not be infringed.	LSI
	objective	active	sensory		
	good-natured				
	sub-ve democrat (permanent)				
	declaim (logic)				
extrovert concrete	subjective	passive	logic	Tactfully expresses his claims to the object. He may be angry if the boss did not appreciate his work, demonstrates a spoiled mood in a question form. Despite this, he does his job well. Not afraid to change jobs and place of residence. The need for stylish and neat things.	LSE
	objective	active	sensory		
	hard				
	objective aristocrat (diversity)				
	quest (in the zone of emotions)				
extrovert abstract	subjective	passive	sensory	Admirer of beauty. Beauty and comfort are indispensable in ESE life. But due to tact, he does not indicate the external flaws of the object, but will avoid it if it is an unfamiliar or unfamiliar person. With loved ones, he is frank, trusting, does not mind pointing out shortcomings, correcting. He discusses people whose opinions do not coincide with his opinion, argues. Strives to be better than others. Often changes the social circle.	ESE
	objective	active	ethics		
	good-natured				
	objective democrat (activity)				
	declaim (in the zone of em-s)				
introvert abstract	subjective	passive	sensory	Notices others' flaws in appearance, but does not focus on it, unlike ESE. Knows how to distinguish external qualities in reactions and behaviors, sees the character of people. Well versed in psychology. Can afford risky steps that completely deprive him of the image of an honest and modest person. Notices things that require care or concentration faster than others.	ESI
	objective	active	ethics		
	hard				
	subjective aristocrat (stability)				
	quest (ethics)				

Table №13 – Deep generalization

extrovert concrete	subjective	active	ethics	Often the form of an agitated and depressed person. But. Despite this, he knows how to create a holiday out of everyday days. Can hurt people with his teachings and instructions. He has the ability to exaggerate, lie, but nevertheless he can become a good teacher, artist, singer, musician, etc. A good manipulator.	EIE
	objective	passive	intuition		
	hard				
	objective aristocrat (diversity)				
	quest (ethics)				
introvert concrete	subjective	active	ethics	He likes authoritative and active people. He considers himself as such. Judging person. Although loyal to his family, he does not mind flirting on the side. He has a refined taste.	EII
	objective	passive	intuition		
	good-natured				
	sub-ve democrat (permanent)				
	declaim (in the zone of em-s)				
introvert abstract	subjective	active	intuition	Creates the impression that he either demands the impossible, or does not know what he wants in life. But at the same time, despite this, he succeeds in many activities that he is fond of. Experimenter, activist, adherent of stability.	LII
	objective	passive	logic		
	hard				
	subjective aristocrat (stability)				
	quest (in the zone of emotions)				
extrovert abstract	subjective	active	intuition	Advertising, promotions, services and tempting offers are the work of LIE. He runs a business, organizes a business that is beyond the power of many. Democracy activist. Organizer.	LIE
	objective	passive	logic		
	good-natured				
	objective democrat (activity)				
	declaim (logic)				

introvert concrete	subjective	passive	ethics	He is not indifferent to everything that surrounds him, caring for the weak and sick. In a relationship, compliant, malleable. Likes to fantasize, exaggerate this or that case, than it really is, loves to sing and compose, or vice versa, if it is a negative temperament, mystical and gloomy. Unlike ILI, he is a positive clairvoyant and fortuneteller. As a worker, obedient, especially if it is a health worker.	IEI
	objective	active	intuition		
	good-natured				
	sub-ve democrat (permanent)				
	quest (ethics)				
extrovert concrete	subjective	passive	ethics	He does not hesitate to contact people from different social groups, he makes contact with almost everyone. It is the IEE that does not people into classes, categories, quadras, except for steps. Strives for novelty in everything and, oddly enough, finds a new phenomenon that would excite people. Organizes a profitable business. Often he imposes his opinion on people, his idea of life.	IEE
	objective	active	intuition		
	good-natured				
	objective aristocrat (diversity)				
	declaim (in the zone of em-s)				
extrovert abstract	subjective	passive	intuition	He does not hide his mood from people, is often gloomy, but unlike the IEE, he does not impose his opinion and idea of life. Likes to be in the spotlight and takes offense when ignored. He takes several cases at the same time and gets carried away, studies them, but not for long. He also likes astrology and medicine, travel and new technologies.	ILE
	objective	active	logic		
	hard				
	objective democrat (activity)				
	quest (in the zone of emotions)				
introvert abstract	subjective	passive	intuition	Good as a fortune teller. In the form of anxiety, he tells people about his premonition, about mysterious phenomena. A diligent and reliable employee will not come out of him. Doubts the benefits and prospects of this or that case, prefers superficial cases that have no foundation. As a good organizer,he knows how to plan and conduct events, important meetings. He has a well-developed sense of duty. Expert.	ILI
	objective	active	logic		
	hard				
	subjective aristocrat (stability)				
	declaim (logic)				

Table №13 – Spontaneous detailing

Table №13 – Surface generalization

extrovert concrete	subjective	active	logic	Intrusive. He loves to achieve his goal stubbornly and prefers to be listened to. Proves its usefulness and, unlike LIE, gives guarantees. The spirit of competition is developed in him. Teaches people, using someone as an example. Patriot. Owner.	SLE
	objective	passive	sensory		
	hard				
	objective aristocrat (diversity)				
	declaim (logic)				
introvert concrete	subjective	active	logic	Obsessive. Spiteful. Sometimes he takes a spiritual idea from the Bible and turns it into reality. Stubbornly continues to achieve his goal in the relationship. If he does not pay attention to others, this means that he is completely occupied with another object or business and studies them. Suitable as a mid-level employee, where responsibility for people is not required.	SLI
	objective	passive	sensory		
	hard				
	sub-ve democrat (permanent)				
	quest (in the zone of emotions)				
introvert abstract	subjective	active	sensory	Compliant. At the same time, he khows how to achieve his goal. Human rights activist. Life-lover. Idealist. Lawyer. Crystal vases, a bouquet in the house, figurines, pictures, unusual accessories and all sorts of little things are his preferences. Can work in a field of activity where appearance care is required, be engaged in a designer.	SEI
	objective	passive	ethics		
	good-natured				
	subjective aristocrat (stability)				
	declaim (in the zone of em-s)				
extrovert abstract	subjective	active	sensory	He tries to be needed for his family and serious relationships, because of this he brags that he has and demonstrates his best qualities. He talks for a long time about his successes. Often explores people. Paparazzi. Journalists. Athletes.	SEE
	objective	passive	ethics		
	good-natured				
	objective democrat (activity)				
	quest (ethics)				

Table №14 – Work of functions and phenomena (concrete / abstract)

Table №14 – Work of functions and phenomena (concrete / abstract) T.14

Signs	Assignment		Quadras	In a relationship	Act	In the external environmen	Act	Phenomena
logic	psyche	work	Alpha, Gamma	non-working	-	working	Studies scientific and pseudoscientific material, finds usefulness in any activity	abstract
		truth	Beta, Delta	working	Builds logical connections in speech, creates figures, counts	non-working	-	concrete
	mission	people	Alpha, Gamma	non-working	-	working	He justifies himself, does not admit his mistakes in relationships, in order to preserve his image	abstract
		false	Beta, Delta	working	Sees direction in relationships, tests them for strength	non-working	-	concrete
sensory	psyche	people	Alpha, Gamma	working	Defines taste and harmony, distinguishes external qualities	non-working	-	abstract
		truth	Beta, Delta	non-working	-	working	Leans on the part, measures the detail	concrete
	mission	work	Alpha, Gamma	working	Strives for creation, develops wisdom and abilities	non-working	-	abstract
intuition	psyche	false	Beta, Delta	non-working	-	working	Creates an atmosphere in a relationship – sows panic, joy, and more. Likes to play	concrete
			subjectivity			objectivism		

Table №15 – Subjective aspects

Table №15 – Subjective aspects T.15

Aspects	Personality quality directed towards the object	The quality of the object, which is directed towards the personality	Expected consequence
○	trust and sincerity (practitioner)	intrusiveness (theorist)	A wish
●	intrusiveness (theorist)	trust and sincerity (practitioner)	Benefit, perspective
△	care and instinct (practitioner)	mood (theorist)	The strength of the relationship
▶	mood (theorist)	care and instinct (practitioner)	Purpose, search for the important
⌐	mercy (grace or attractiveness) (practitioner)	praise and feeling (theorist)	Compromise
▛	praise and feeling (theorist)	mercy (grace or attractiveness) (practitioner)	Theatrical performance, reaction
□	generosity (nobility or attentiveness) (practitioner)	spirituality (churchliness) (theorist)	Realization
■	spirituality (churchliness) (theorist)	generosity (nobility or attentiveness) (practitioner)	Result, assessment

Table №16 – Qualities of aspects in relationships (subjectivity)

Table №16 – Qualities of aspects in relationships (subjectivity)

T.16

Aspects	Assignment			Socionic qualities		Quadras
□	mission	conclusion + truth	development	generosity (nobility or attentiveness)	G	Beta, Delta
■	mission	ext.environment + truth		spirituality (churchliness)	S	
⌐	mission	conclusion + false	quality	mercy (grace or attractiveness)	Mer	
▟	mission	ext.environment + false		praise (feeling)	Pr	
○	psyche	reticence + people	appearance	trust (sincerity)	T	Alpha, Gamma
●	psyche	communicativity + people		intrusiveness	I-s	
△	psyche	reticence + work	priority	care (instinct)	C	
◀	psyche	communicativity + work		mood	M	

SUBJECTIVITY

Table №17 – Compatibility of phenomena

Personality	Object	Appra-isal	Position personality
passive	passive	☺	Finds a common language, but over time begins to understand that a push is needed, there is a feeling of extreme relaxation and a dead end. Thoughts torment me as if time wasted in vain. Feelings of guilt and frustration. Doesn't build perspective, no development. Later, there is resentment towards external indifference, panic.
	active	☻	Self-esteem rises, at the same time it begins to seem to him that he wants a lot from him, a high opinion of himself and because of this there is a desire to teach him to be extremely polite. The active one continues to insist on his own, which makes him aware and move straight to the goal.
active	passive	☻	The passive listens to him, it inspires him and his self- esteem rises. And at first it seemed to the active that the passive was either shy or so lazy as to take the initiative, and this causes some indignation in the active. But later he finds an approach - to be sincere to the passive.
	active	☺	At first, it gives tone in communication, later begins to understand that in front of him is also a leader, like him. Disappointment, a feeling of emptiness and uselessness.
concrete	concrete	☻	Lack of temptation. (For approach and intentions, see Pic 7.)
	abstract	☺	The temptation is there. Later he perceives the abstract as irritation, because he is unfamiliar with such a phenomenon.
abstract	concrete	☺	The temptation is there. Later, he perceives the concrete as a showdown, i.e. dissatisfaction. For a simple reason, as above, such a phenomenon is alien to him.
	abstract	☻	Lack of temptation. (For approach and intentions, see Pic 7.)

quest	quest	●	A scene of silence.
	declaim	○	Self-esteem rises. Feels needed by the declaim.
declaim	quest	○	Self-esteem is rising. Feels needed by a questim.
	declaim	●	A direct path to conflict.
awareness	awareness	○	Feeling on the same wavelength with him.
	need	●	Misunderstanding and suspicion. Considers the pursuit of bliss superfluous.
need	awareness	●	Misunderstanding and suspicion. Considers aspirations for the department superfluous.
	need	○	Feeling on the same wavelength with him.
(+) good-natured	(-) hard	●	Attempts to ignore hard person (-). Fight.
	(+) good-natured	○	There is mutual understanding.
(-) hard	(-) hard	○	There is mutual understanding.
	(+) good-natured	●	Tries to anger the good-natured (+). Fight.
rational	rational	○	Feels on par with the rational, feeling confident that the rational can be relied on. There is faith in mutual understanding.
	irrational	●	It is not boring with an irrational, on the other hand, when it comes to vital issues or problems, one gains uncertainty that he will help him psychologically. Creates the impression of a superficial person who only does to please him. Doesn't let him close to him. Lack of faith in mutual understanding.
irrational	irrational	○	Feels on par with the irrational, feeling confident that the irrational can be relied on. There is faith in mutual understanding.
	rational	●	It takes an effort, being with him, in order to achieve inner harmony, but since he does not support the irrational either spiritually or morally, he loses balance and becomes uncontrollable. He tries to stir him up, wants to stir up the rational person, tk. he does not understand the tightness and constraint of the rational. Lack of faith in mutual understanding.

objective aristocrat	objective aristocrat	○	Understands him. Feeling morally inspired.
	objective democrat	●	He considers him indifferent and ill-mannered. He sees an egoist who thinks only of himself and his achievements. Educates.
	subjective aristocrat	☺	Considers him self-serving and smart. Beware.
	subjective democrat	☻	Misunderstanding. Studying it.
objective democrat	objective aristocrat	●	Considers him a feigned dodger. As a dubious nature. Doesn't trust.
	objective democrat	○	Understands him. A sense of moral freedom.
	subjective aristocrat	☻	Misunderstanding. Studying it.
	subjective democrat	☺	Considers that one who is incapable of achievement, naive and dependent
subjective aristocrat	objective aristocrat	☺	He considers him punchy and domineering. Condemns.
	objective democrat	☻	Misunderstanding. Studying it
	subjective aristocrat	○	Understands him. Feeling inspired spiritually.
	subjective democrat	●	Considers him negligent in relation to loved ones. Blames, reminds of debts to a loved one, sins him.
subjective democrat	objective aristocrat	☻	Misunderstanding. Studying it.
	objective democrat	☺	He sees him as irresponsible and inconsistent.
	subjective aristocrat	●	Feels his pressure and command.
	subjective democrat	○	Understands him. Feeling of freedom spiritually.

Table №18 – The colour of emotions. Preferences (good-natured / hard)

Table №18 – The colour of emotions. Preferences (good-natured / hard) T.18

		concentration	abstraction	assignment	Quadras	Emotions coloring
belief, theory		ESE	LIE	psyche	Alpha, Gamma	GOOD-NATURED
	abstraction	SEI, SEE				
		LSI	EII	mission	Beta, Delta	
	concentration	IEI, IEE				
knowledge, practice		ESI	LII	psyche	Alpha, Gamma	HARD
	concentration	ILI, ILE				
		LSE	EIE	mission	Beta, Delta	
	abstraction	SLI, SLE				

Table №19 – The colour of emotions and their manifestations in subjectivity (active / passive)

Table №19 – The colour of emotions and their manifestations in subjectivity (active / passive) T.19

	Phenomena		Perception	Speech	Work (business)
CONCENTRATION	passive	irrational intuition	SPONTANEOUS DETAILING people and city	In speech, they do not process information, immediately submit what they think, what worries them, while they expect from others the correct presentation of information for them	They do not like to redo or fix work. Their plans are carried out, connected with emotions.
		rational sensory	CLEAR DETAILING object and detail	In speech, information is processed before being submitted. They can process different variants of speech and address and choose the optimal ones, in their opinion, and expect the same from others	In the case, they do not admit defects if they immediately redo something. Their plans are carried out according to common sense.
ABSTRACTION	active	rational intuition	DEEP GENERALIZATION a parallel world	In speech, information is not processed, it is immediately served, without getting hung up on how they will perceive this information. They believe that the result is not in the presentation of information, but in the essence of the information	They do not take those jobs that do not fit into the work norm and that are not related to this job.
		irrational sensory	SURFACE GENERALIZATION nature	In speech, information is processed, but not in order not to offend others, but for their own purposes. Compare their lifestyle to others. Can provide information in the form of concern, eg. "Do you have a blue dress? So it is a bad sign .....that means divorce!"	In order to quickly achieve a result in business, they take work not according to the rules and principles, which, as a result, are forced to correct or redo.

Table №20 – Aspect qualities in the external environment (objectivism)

Table №20 – Aspect qualities in the external environment (objectivism)

OBJECTIVISM

T.20

Aspects	Assignment			Socionic qualities		Quadras
□	psyche	reticence + work	activity	interest	I-t	Alpha, Gamma
■	psyche	communicativity + work		organization	O	
⌐	psyche	reticence + people	attitude	psychology	Ps	
▟	psyche	communicativity + people		aspiration (striving)	A	
○	mission	conclusion + truth	fact	fixity (concentration)	F	Beta, Delta
●	mission	ext.environment + truth		control	Con	
△	mission	conclusion + false	atmosphere	whim (fantasy)	W	
◣	mission	ext.environment + false		novelty (newness)	N	

Table №21 - Consequences of the actions of external emotions (quest / declaim)

TYPE	PHENOMENA	QUADRAS	CAUSE
EIE	QUEST (in an interrogative form)	BETA	ethics in the zone of stable emotion
IEI			
LSE		DELTA	logic in the zone of transitional emotions
SLI			
LII		ALPHA	
ILE			
ESI		GAMMA	ethics in the zone of stable emotion
SEE			
LSI	DECLAIM (in the affirmative form)	BETA	logic in the zone of stable emotion
SLE			
EII		DELTA	ethics in the zone of transitional emotions
IEE			
ESE		ALPHA	
SEI			
LIE		GAMMA	logic in the zone of stable emotion
ILI			

Table №22 - Intertype relations in functions

Table №22 – Intertype relations in functions T.22

№	Intertype relations	Gn/h	Types		
1	Attractive Relationship	●	LSI-EIE; LSE-EII; LII-ESE; LIE-ESI; SLE-IEI; SLI-IEE; ILE-SEI; ILI-SEE		
2	Close in spirit Relation.	○	LSI-IEI; EIE-SLE; LIE-SEE; ESI-ILI	●	LSE-IEE; EII-SLI; LII-SEI; ESE-ILE
3	Brotherly Relationship	●	LSI-SLE; EIE-IEI; LIE-ILI; ESI-SEE	○	LSE-SLI; EII-IEE; LII-ILE; ESE-SEI
4	Identical Relationship	○	LSI-LSI; EIE-EIE; LSE-LSE; EII-EII; LII-LII; ESE-ESE; LIE-LIE; ESI-ESI; SLE-SLE; IEI-IEI; SLI-SLI; IEE-IEE; ILE-ILE; SEI-SEI; ILI-ILI; SEE-SEE		
5	Estranged Relationship	●	LSI-LSE; EIE-EII; ESE-ESI; LII-LIE	○	SLE-SLI; IEI-IEE; ILE-ILI; SEI-SEE
6	Controversial Relation.	●	LSI-SLI; EIE-IEE; ILE-LIE; SEI-ESI	○	SLE-LSE; IEI-EII; ESE-SEE; LII-ILI
7	Strained Relationship	○	LSI-IEE; EIE-SLI; ILE-ESI; SEI-LIE	●	SLE-EII; IEI-LSE; LII-SEE; ESE-ILI
8	Selfish Relationship	○	LSI-EII; EIE-LSE; LII-ESI; ESE-LIE	●	SLE-IEE; IEI-SLI; ILE-SEE; SEI-ILI
9	Related Relationship	●	LSI-LII; EIE-ESE; LSE-LIE; EII-ESI	○	SLE-ILE; IEI-SEI; SLI-ILI; IEE-SEE
10	Dominating Relation.[1]	●	LSI↞ILE; EIE↞SEI; LIE↞SLI; ESI↞IEE	○	LSE↞ILI; EII↞SEE; LII↞SLE; ESE↞IEI
11	Educative Relations.[1]	○	LSI↞SEI; EIE↞ILE; LIE↞IEE; ESI↞SLI	●	LSE↞SEE; EII↞ILI; LII↞IEI; ESE↞SLE
12	Seductive Relationship	○	LSI-ESE; EIE-LII; LSE-ESI; EII-LIE	●	SLE-SEI; IEI-ILE; SLI-SEE; IEE-ILI
13	Business Relationship	●	LSI-ESI; EIE-LIE; LSE-ESE; EII-LII; SLE-SEE; IEI-ILI; SLI-SEI; IEE-ILE		
14	Dominating Relation.[2]	○	LSI→SEE; EIE→ILI; LIE→IEI; ESI→SLE	●	LSE→SEI; EII→ILE; LII→IEE; ESE→SLI
15	Educative Relations.[2]	●	LSI→ILI; EIE→SEE; LIE→SLE; ESI→IEI	○	LSE→ILE; EII→SEI; LII→SLI; ESE→IEE
16	Unnecessary Relation.	○	LSI-LIE; EIE-ESI; LSE-LII; EII-ESE; SLE-ILI; IEI-SEE; SLI-ILE; IEE-SEI		

Table №23 – Windows of quadras
Window of Beta

T.23

	№ intertype relations	c/a	q/d	p/a	a/n	r/irr	a/d	
BETA	1	☺	○	☺	○	○	☺	
	2	☺	○	☺	○	●	○	Rat. Beta
Irrat. Beta	3	☺	●	☺	○	●	☺	
	4	☺	●	☺	○	○	○	
DELTA	5	☺	○	☺	●	○	☺	
	6	☺	○	☺	●	●	○	
	7	☺	●	☺	●	●	☺	
	8	☺	●	☺	●	○	○	
ALPHA	9	☺	○	☺	●	○	●	
	10	☺	○	☺	●	●	☺	Rat. Alpha
Irrat. Alpha	11	☺	●	☺	●	●	●	
	12	☺	●	☺	●	○	☺	
GAMMA	13	☺	○	☺	○	○	●	
	14	☺	○	☺	○	●	☺	Irrat. Gamma
Rat. Gamma	15	☺	●	☺	○	●	●	
	16	☺	●	☺	○	○	☺	

○ - prosperous relationships

● - ill-being

☺ - initially prosperous, smoothly turning into ill-being

☺ - initially ill-being, smoothly turning into prosperous

Table №23 - Window of Delta

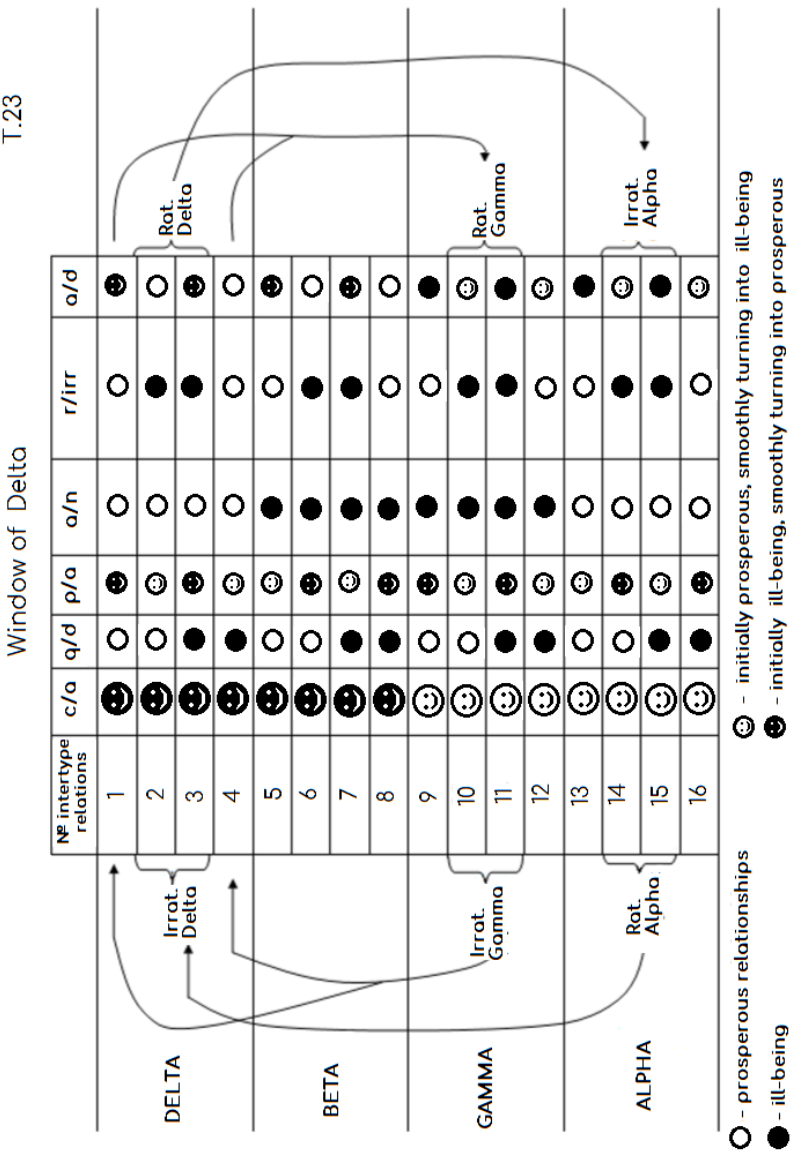


Table №23 – Window of Alpha

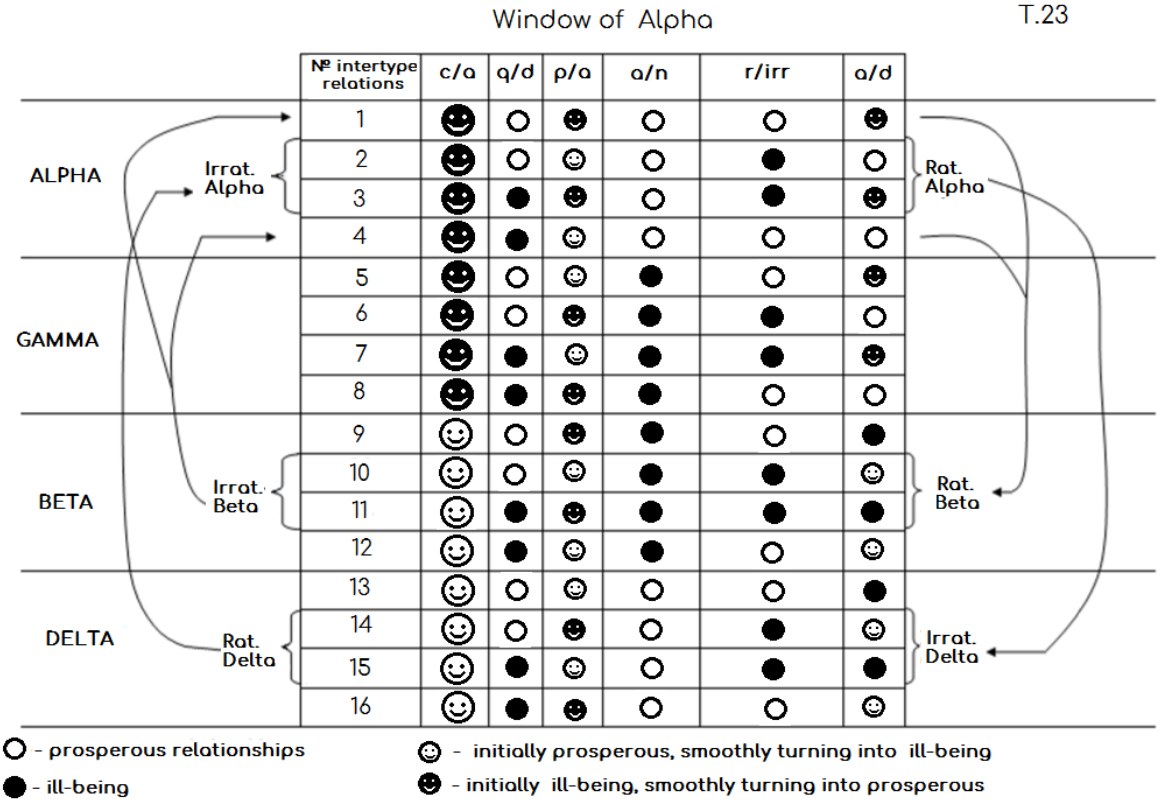


Table №23 - Window of Gamma

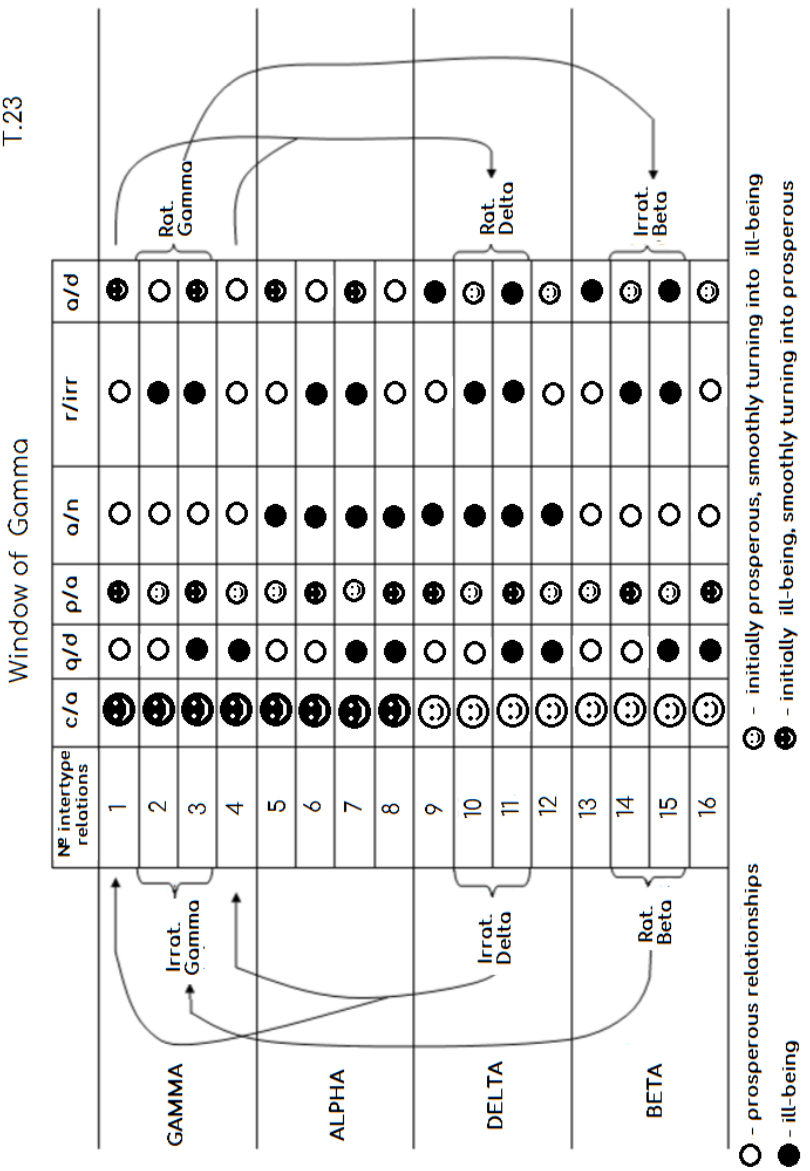


Table №24 - Model of human relationships

1. Perspective relationship (P). Relationship is easy to build. Partners can feel raging emotions. Such relationship is easy-going and both partners see everything around in different colours when they are full of love. In general, all partners are doing joint questions and issues easily. Such relationship is easy, stable and promising too. Therefore, such relationship is good for marriage. But if married couple have some problems and negative causes that influence their relationship, nothing can stop their relations from the end of relationship. After that, such people may hate each other, because their previous friendship and attitude will not be able to save their relationship.

2. Excellent relationship (E). Such relationship is developing very fast and sometimes even much more faster than "Perspective" relations. Both partners like each other and protect each other, but from time to time the one side of this relationship may feel the lack of something. This relationship may develop or become stable, but everything depends on the one side of such relationship, other life circumstances and interpersonal relations. This is due to the fact that another side always needs a protection or guardianship from the first side. Such relations are good for marriage and friendship. Despite the other types of relationships, their relation is always based on conversation. Such couple always discuss something easily and even when they argue, they usually don't hurt the feelings of each other, because they have fun together. In couples, where we have a disctinctive sides, one side is always suffer from parting. The main feature of such relationship is that if couple decide to breakup with relations, nobody wants to be the initiator of this process and such breakup can be long for several years. After the breakup, both have a resentment for ages. They both realize that such decision was not spontaneous, but inside they always want to renew their relationship again.

3. Good relationship (G). The main feature here is that such people like each other. Their relationship is based on the efforts of one side (in case, if we have distinctive sides). These people usually don't annoy each other, but one side sometimes may have a willing to educate another side and hit his or her weak points. They usually don't feel mutual responsibility or obligation, that is why their marriage or friendship may not be so strong. Usually such people don't register a marriage, because they both realize, that they have a little bit different life targets. When such people are divided on a distance, they aren't afraid of parting, but both believe that their relationship may become better soon. Both partners can learn a lot of new things from each other.

4. Medium relationship (M). Everything looks good here, except the different life views. Each side insists on its own point of view and usually they do not inferior with the other side (if they are not family members). Such relationship has some difficulties. Even the small goals of one side are more valuable to them than the big goals of the other side of such relationship. But despite of these difficulties, each side has a constant feeling of care towards each other.

5. Medium-low relationship (ML). All the time both sides have a feeling of tension and misunderstanding in their conversation. There are the moments, when the one side feels itself useless and empty after that. Such feeling may create inferiority complex, because one side doesn't understand the other side. Both try to find fault in each other and end their conversation for some period of time. One side has a constant feeling of guilt, but doesn't realize the reason and the root causes of it. The main feature of such relationship, that another side may have a feeling of responsibility towards that side, but a maximum what he or she can do is to remind about himself or herself. But another side usually don't consider the purpose to renew such relationship, because he or she don't have such a willing inside.

6. Hard relationship (H). The one side usually don't support the another. Due to this fact such relationship is not developing. Partners can be good only in mutual business or work, because they try not to hurt the feelings of each other and they discuss everything constructively. They both can compromise, use mutual ethics and formal conversation style. That is the only feature of such relationship.

7. Very hard relationship (V). Such relationship is similar to "Hard", but here both partners waste a lot of their emotions and energies even in simple conversation. The one side is exhausted and tries to be on a distance from interlocutor for some period of time. Usually their relation is short-term. This is due to the fact that both of them have feeling of rivalry and each partner wants to be on top.

8. Unpromising relationship (U). Both sides don't have any particular mutual feelings towards each other, except sympathy. Usually they try to avoid each other, because they prefer to communicate with people who are closer to them in spirit. That is why there is no enmity or friendship in such relationship.

Table №25 – Types of human relationships

Close in spirit relationship (C) – both partners find understanding and see in each other the familiar life values. After that one person thinks that the other one is a good partner for marriage and love relationship. This is due to the fact that the partner usually behaves gently and compliant. One side of this relationship is satisfied with a role of leader. But after few years of relations they both realize that they lack the thrill and moral development. Family fights and disputes may arise, but not as often as in "Attractive relationships". They don't prefer to beat each other or punish because they have a mutual feeling of respect. All quarrels and disputes usually arise inside the house, because they are different people at the household level. This is due to the fact that one side of such relationship has more chaotic or risky character which cannot be said about the other side. But despite this, the couple is more likely to stay together even if their interest calms down after few years of relationships. "Close in spirit relationships" are the most popular in the world among family couples. This type of relationship is considered to be good for long-term marriage despite slight boredom. The risk of having stress when living together is 50%.

Attractive Relationship (Att) – two mysterious persons that attract each other. They have a stable feeling of love and struggle. These feelings cause stable morally spiritual brawls that may lead to the beatings in direct meaning of this word. In a such type of relationship the couple has a constant changing passion and suffering. When these two persons are together they feel something like magnetism and also a constant opposition at the same time. When they communicate, their innate life values don't work. Instead of it, they have other people's values that work perfectly for them. For example, for those who have innate values like "sex and prestige" they will get "self-realization" instead.

For those couples who have innate "self-realization" they will get "sex and prestige" feeling when they contact with their partner. For those people who have life value "feelings and love", they will get "childbirth". For those who have "childbirth" they will get "feelings and love" instead. Attractive relationship will cause constant disputes and mutual endless list of requirements to each other. But despite this there is a prospect of developing relations and a constructive work in common affairs. According to our calculations "Attractive relationship" hold the second place in the world by popularity of marriage. The risk of having stress living together is 80-100%.

Educative Relationship (E) – this type of relationship is similar to "Dominating" but it has a little bit less psychological pressure on a weak side. The relationship consists of two sides: the person who educates and a person who is listening. The side that is listening is a weak side. But in this relationship the strong side tries not to dominate fully. The receiving side still feels some pressure when the teacher tries to explain something. These two don't understand each other, because they have different innate ways of thinking. That's why they always argue and have endless disputes. After some time of living together the weak side feels that everything she can do is to listen to endless demands and reproaches of the teacher. But at the same time the teacher is getting tired too of explaining the same things all the time. And the only way in such relationship that will be good for both is to live separately. Both cannot change their mind and after approximately 7 years of living together, the risk of getting stress in such relationship is 100% for both. Such type of relationship is on third place by popularity.

Dominating Relationship (D) – such relationship always have hidden unwanted sexual attraction. This relationship consist of two sides: the one side is a dominant and the other is a victim. The victim is always afraid of the dominant. When they together, a dominating person looks at the victim and do not notice

anybody else around. The victim sees it and feels a constant fear and confusion. The dominant side doesn't like the behavior and speech of the victim and he waits until he can "bite" the victim. The manner of speech and appearance of the victim is always unclear for the dominating person. He thinks that the victim deserves a punishment for his behavior. But the main paradox here is that the other people (those who have not the ITT of the dominator) don't see anything bad in the behavior, appearance or speech of the victim. The reason why the dominating person is thinking badly about a victim is hidden only in his innate subjective attitude. Usually a victim should not rely on compassion from the side of the dominant. A dominating side will try to ridicule and humiliate the victim until physical conflict may start. But the main thing here is that the victim is not able to defend himself or resist, because he or she is in a state of total confusion. This is the worst type of relationship for marriage, love and business. We have found that the constant contact of a victim with a dominating person can trigger the mental diseases development processes in a victim's head such as: Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and dementia. We are sure that this is the main cause of such diseases. Unfortunately, such relationships happens too and in our list this relationship type is in fourth place by popularity among couples.

Seductive Relationship (S) – one of the best types of relationship for living together and for business. But due to the different innate values, level of self-esteem and way of thinking these people don't understand the sense of humor and sarcasm of each other and not only. The relationship is developing because these two really like each other and have a kind of mutual temptation. Despite different values these two sides also have endless list of topics to talk on. Sometimes during the conversation one side doesn't like some kind of behavior of his partner, but he tries not to pay a lot of attention to it. Such type of relationship may continue for a long time until one of them

will find another partner, namely a person from "Attractive", "Close in spirit" or "Educative" type of relationship. The main feature of seductive relationship is that it will never be so fully loaded with emotions like "Attractive" ones. But the risk of having stress living together is 75%. This type of relationship is on fifth place by popularity among couples.

Brotherly Relationship (Br) – relations where figuratively exist only two roles: the role of older and younger brother. Those two feel understanding and the same life values in each other. The older brother always wants to correct his younger brother and his behavior. This is due to fact that the older brother is thinking much more wider and he is right in most life situations. The older brother feels that his younger brother has a slightly similar way of thinking, so that is why they both don't have a lot of interest in development of such relations. All they have is a mutual trust. They don't argue much and usually don't fight. Such marriages are very rare. The risk of having stress when living together is below 20%.

Identical Relationship (Id) – the presence of sympathy and a little shyness that looks like a small passion for a short period of time. But after a longer period of their connection they both realize that they have only maternal (parental) feeling to each other. Usually that feeling is related to age. Both partners have mutual respectful attitude. There is no perspective in love relationship, because the behavior of both partners is predictable and both of them look for other people subconsciously. This relationship is good for business, because they both have a strong trust in each other. This is due to the fact that they are thinking in a similar way. This type of relationship in marriage is very rare. The risk of having stress living together is 0%.

Estranged Relationship (Est) – at first sight such relationship looks very similar to "Identical". Both sides have mutual friendly interest and trust. But over time they start to lose their

confidence in each other, because they realize that they have completely different innate life values and way of thinking. One partner starts to behave in such way that annoys another but both of them try not to conflict. Instead of conflict they choose to live on a distance. Such relationships are very rare in marriage, love or business.

Controversial Relationship (Con) – strange relationship where both partners try to act like brothers at first sight. But after countinuos discussions they both realize that they have different innate values and opinions. They try to behave in a good manner but it is very difficult for them to stay close together. Instead of compromise they always argue and discuss different things. Each partner has a strong feeling that the opposite side is disagrees with him. Usually they do not conflict in aggressive way, but both sides have no respect to each other. Even "Estranged" relations have more respectful attitude to each other. But here is always a reason not to trust. This type of relationship is not good for marriage or business.

Strained Relationship (Str) – they have respect for each other and neutral position at first sight. But deeply inside both of them don't see any good qualities in each other. To be more precise, they don't need such qualities. The relations are not developing because they always see a strange person in their partner. Somehow magically, they always try to be careful with each other and they try to demonstrate only the good sides of their character when they are together. They don't see the reason to be careful but they always do that. They try to look better and it takes a lot of energy to stay in that image for both of them. Such position is not comfortable for both and they need some time to relax without mutual contact. That is why such relationship is uncomfortable and strained. The perspective of developing such relationship is low, both for marriage or business.

Selfish Relationship (Sel) – in such relations people notice each

other very quickly and they look mysterious for each other. They look at each other and feel a strange attraction at first sight. But after a short time of conversation they don't understand each other and realize that they have different innate values and thinking. Besides that, both of them think that their partner has selfish or obscenely behavior which they don't like. Such behavior evokes only negative emotions. But both of them don't know that such behavior is also the result of their different innate self-esteem level. It would seem that both notice each other visually but their short contact usually turns into complete disappointment. After that they try to avoid each other. There is no perspective for development such relationship.

Related Relationship (R) – in this relationship both of them notice each other quickly and try to save equal and neutral relationship. They try not to hurt mutual feelings and show respect. The opinions and position of one side is a bit strange for another, because they don't see the goals and aspiration of each other. They are good as the business partners for a short period of time, because later they feel only mutual competition instead of help. It is very rare type of relationship for marriage.

Business Relationship (B) – this name speaks for itself. Such relationship is good for collaboration and business only. At first sight these two persons don't have mutual understanding. But after some time you surprisingly realize that you can talk on different topics with your partner. Eventually, you will get a nice friendly atmosphere and mutual respect. But you will not get a total understanding, because you and your partner has another way of thinking and life values. Even having some good relationship both sides will stay with their own opinion and position. This is not good for marriage and love, that's why this relationship is rare for such purposes.

Unnecessary Relationship (U) – strange and unstable type of relationship. Both sides don't have mutual attraction or

irritation. They try to study each other but later they see no point in doing this. Usually they show respect to each other but they do this only for tact and indulgence purposes. They can be friends but their friendship is superficial, because they have different innate values and thinking. This type of relationship is very rare for marriage, love or business purposes. Because the facts show that these two people don't need each other.

Table №26 - Love scenarios for dualism relationship

BETA – Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor IEI-SLE
DELTA – Crown Prince Rudolf and Mary F. von Vetsera EII-LSE
ALPHA – Antoine de Saint-Exupery and Consuelo de Saint-Exupery ESE-LII
GAMMA – Ava Gardner and Frank Sinatra ESI-LIE

We describe the general similarity of the dual relationships between these dual pairs. First, they have a mutual interest, which is mysterious for them, thanks to which they make contact. Then communication is formed, which is not forgotten after contact. After communication, there is a good impression and a slight pity for the interlocutor. The interlocutor thinks in the same way. The desire to learn something new about each other intensifies and communication appears over and over again. In the course of studying this information, both realized that they were mysterious to each other. Feelings of anxiety arise, which makes them study each other even more. But then nothing changes, since the object remains mysterious stably. After the next meeting, they begin to clarify the relationship and reproaches, as well as suspicions of something. Finding out does not give the expected result to both and they believe that parting is the right decision. But each of them did not want to take responsibility and initiative in parting, using various tricks in order to shift the responsibility for parting to another (invisible attraction works in connection with the coinciding places in the attitudes of objectivity- subjectivity and aristocratic-

democratism, see table. 11). Suffering for show, tantrums, accusations and demands is the cunning and compensation for the invisible attraction that both apply. But opinions about parting and shifting the initiative for parting have not changed and will never change. There is always fatigue in long-term rapprochement and communication, but neither one nor the other wants to offend the other. The end of such a relationship depends on the experience of both people, about this you can find in picture 7 "Model of the family and consequences", as well as in lecture number 3 "Model of relationships".

Table №27 – Features of quadras

Examplary type	TIM as a result of cyclic, quadric genetics and intertype relationships	Examplary type
ILE LII 	5 % ILE 15 % 5 % V.Mayakovsky 5 % 70%	others types SEI LSE

Examplary type	TIM as a result of cyclic, quadric genetics and intertype relationships	Examplary type
SLI ILI 	5 % SLI 20% 35 % J.Gabin 35 % 5 %	others types IEE EII

These are approximate percentages, but they can range from ± 1 - 10%

Table №28 – Cyclic signs in appearance (cycle traces). Flexibility / rigidity

Table №29 – Temperament and its preferences

Table №29 – Temperament and its preferences T.29

Temperament	Emotions	psyche	mission	image	worldview	
					in relationships	in the external environment
sanguine	yes	positive	active	peacemaker	uses ethics to strangers, but indifferent to loved ones	sees meaning in cleanliness and a healthy lifestyle
phlegmatic	no	positive	passive	friend	indifferent to strangers and uses ethics to loved ones	does not see the meaning in cleanliness, but sees a meaning in a healthy lifestyle
melancholic	no	negative	passive	ill-wisher	indifferent to strangers and loved ones	does not see the meaning in cleanliness and a healthy lifestyle
choleric	yes	negative	active	warrior	not indifferent to strangers and loved ones, but does not apply ethics	Sees a meaning in cleanliness, but does not see a meaning in a healthy lifestyle

Table №30 – 8 kinds of relationships

Table №30 – 8 kinds of relationships T.30

C C	Type of relation-ship	C A	Type of relation-ship	A* C A*	Type of relation-ship	C C* A* C	Type of relation-ship	C* C*	Type of relation-ship	C* A*	Type of relation-ship
+ /-/	P	+ /-/	G	+ /-/	E	+ /-/	E	+ /-/	G	+ /-/	P
/+/ –	P	/+/ –	G	/+/ –	E	/+/ –	E	/+/ –	G	/+/ –	P
+ +	M	+ +	H	+ +	ML	+ +	ML	+ +	H	+ +	M
+ /+/	H	+ /+/	U	+ /+/	V	+ /+/	V	+ /+/	U	+ /+/	H
+ –	G	+ –	ML	+ –	M	+ –	M	+ –	ML	+ –	G
/+/ /-/	G	/+/ /-/	ML	/+/ /-/	M	/+/ /-/	M	/+/ /-/	ML	/+/ /-/	G
/+/ /+/	M	/+/ /+/	H	/+/ /+/	ML	/+/ /+/	ML	/+/ /+/	H	/+/ /+/	M
– –	M	– –	H	– –	ML	– –	ML	– –	H	– –	M
– /-/	H	– /-/	U	– /-/	V	– /-/	V	– /-/	U	– /-/	H
/-/ /-/	M	/-/ /-/	H	/-/ /-/	ML	/-/ /-/	ML	/-/ /-/	H	/-/ /-/	M
A A	Type of relation-ship	A C	Type of relation-ship	C* A*	Type of relation-ship	A* A C*	Type of relation-ship	A* A*	Type of relation-ship	C* C*	Type of relation-ship

Table №31 – Emotions in head (rational / irrational)

Table №31 – Emotions in head (rational / irrational) T.31

Act	Basic functions	Auxiliary functions	Types	Emotions in head
Shy in conversation. Takes into account the nuances.	Psychological functions	Instrumental functions	LSI	RATIONAL
			EIE	
			LSE	
			EII	
			LII	
			ESE	
			LIE	
			ESI	
Brave in conversation. The creation of idea.	Instrumental functions	Psychological functions	SLE	IRRATIONAL
			IEI	
			SLI	
			IEE	
			ILE	
			SEI	
			ILI	
			SEE	

Table №32 – Manifestation of external emotion (awareness / need)

Table №32 – Manifestation of external emotion (awareness / need) T.32

Quadras	Manifestation of external emotions	Values		Consequence	Setting
		objectivism	subjectivity		
Beta Gamma	AWARENESS	competence department team (rite)	academic performance and self-realization offspring and childbirth	A high self-evaluation	desire for self-realization, convenience
Delta Alpha	NEED	delight pleasure bliss	feelings and love sexual relations and delight	Low self-esteem	striving for self-improvement, comfort

Table №33 – Relations between categories of people

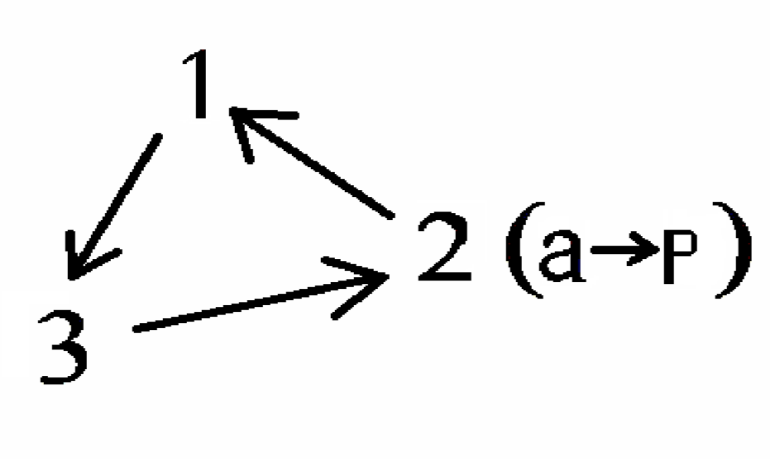
Category 1. Peaceful. People that do not support any position. Usually they are friendly and harmless, but at the same time they don't support the country if there is no rules that can push them of doing so. They can change the internal laws and rules in each country and this may change the previous way of life of other people. These people are individualists and sometimes they need their own private space in order to be untouched. Usually they want to become famous. They can be good natured, but in a few minutes they may become very strict and categorical with others. Their indignation and complaints are temporary and non-official, but people who are the patriots may see this indignation as a kind of pressure on their country, that is against the system. But despite of this, 1st category of people prefer to stay in a system with patriots, where they can find some income with perspective. Such people like long voyages, their own yachts and planes. By default, they don't like to marry those people who are much older than them.

Category 2A. Active Patriot. Such person likes to show his love to his country not only by screaming loudly and beating his fist in the chest, but also by working and giving to their country and nation a lot of good things he or she has. These people are open-minded and usually brave, sometimes even too much. That is why they may forget to track the hidden threats that may harm their country and nation from inside. After the threat becomes visible to them, they become aggressive and go voluntary to war. They respect national culture and like to demonstrate and advocate it. They like to strengthen their body and go for sports. Their goal is a victory, everything else is just a formal question. These people like to talk about politics and argue with others. They show their emotions clearly, when you talk about war. Active patriots usually don't create chaos by themselves. But if they see the chaos their emotions rage.

Category 2P. Passive Patriot. Unlike 2A, these people are more calm and silent. Generous and law abiding. But they are dangerous for those who invades their territory. They use different tactics and position and sometimes can even make a friendship with their enemies. But deeply inside such people continue to be faithful to their country and keep their duties to the motherland. But that doesn't mean yet that they will punish their enemy, because everything depends on the situation. This is the only category that will bring the lost territories back to their country in the future. They love to work for their nation and country, as well as strengthen their muscles and spirit. Such people don't leave others in trouble and prefer to be "in sorrow and joy together". 2A category likes this proverb too. They can get mad at those who steals something from their country, who is hiding something or betray their homeland. 2A patriots have almost the same position. The "Union" is the idea of 2P, because they respect the freedom and territories of other nations and people, without changing the borders.

Category 3. Recluse. These people are individualists. They are quite similar to the 1st category and they usually don't bring any benefits to their country and motherland if there is no rules and laws that can make them to give the benefits. Unlike the 1st category, these people are not so open-minded and don't have the endurance or strong life position and image. They try to find benefits in everything they can see around. Some of them try to find weaknesses in law in order to become more rich. Some of them can create a chaos if they need it or even set up some people against others. Usually they don't have a permanent place of residence during their life. They prefer to move away from society, but they can come back to society again, when they see clear benefits for themselves. They are not against the fame, but only if it will bring them a lot of money. These people don't understand when others are standing in lines for products or services. Sometimes, they don't see a problem with bribes if the law in their country doesn't work correctly. Their hobbies are

quite similar to Category 1, because they like private yachts and planes. But they are very secretive and thrifty people. Recluse can feel the upcoming negative changes inside the country, and if the news are really bad, they will pack their bags and move to another place. They don't like to talk much about politics, because such theme doesn't touch their emotions and they don't respect disabled, sick or poor people. They respect only wealthy people. Important information! Category 2A can put pressure on category 2P. Both, 2A and 2P categories can put pressure on Category 1. Category 3 may put pressure on 2A and 2P. Category 1 can put pressure on Category 3.

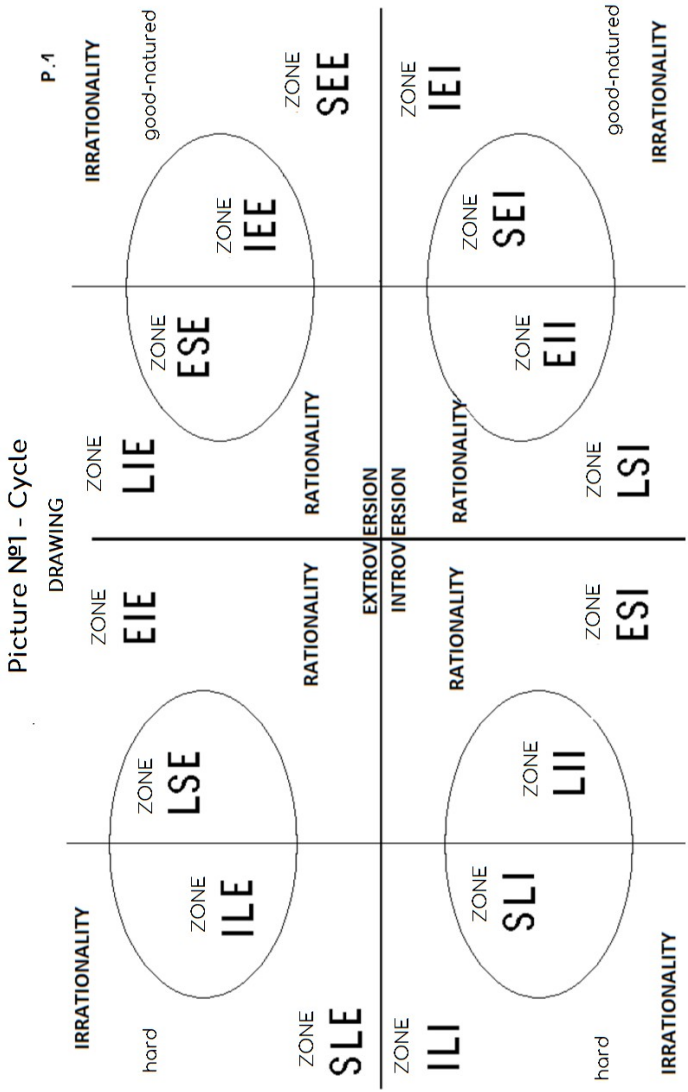


Classic TIMs are typical, characteristic with a coinciding belief. Non-classical (atypical) TIMs are uncharacteristic due to mismatched beliefs.

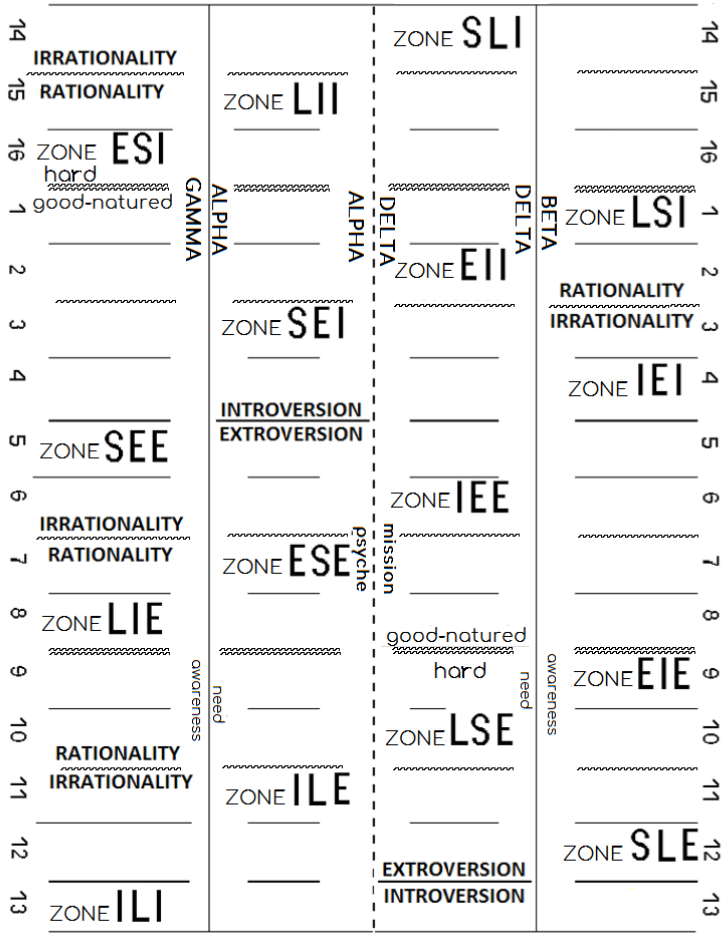
The table shows the classic and non-classic TIMs that exist in reality.

Types	CLASSIC	NON-CLASSIC
LSI	2 (P)	1
EIE	2 (A)	3
LSE	1	2 (P)
EII	3	2 (A)
LII	3	2 (A)
ESE	1	2 (P)
LIE	2 (A)	3
ESI	2 (P)	1
SLE	2 (A)	1
IEI	2 (P)	3
SLI	1	2 (A)
IEE	3	2 (P)
ILE	1	2 (A)
SEI	3	2 (P)
ILI	2 (A)	1
SEE	2 (P)	3

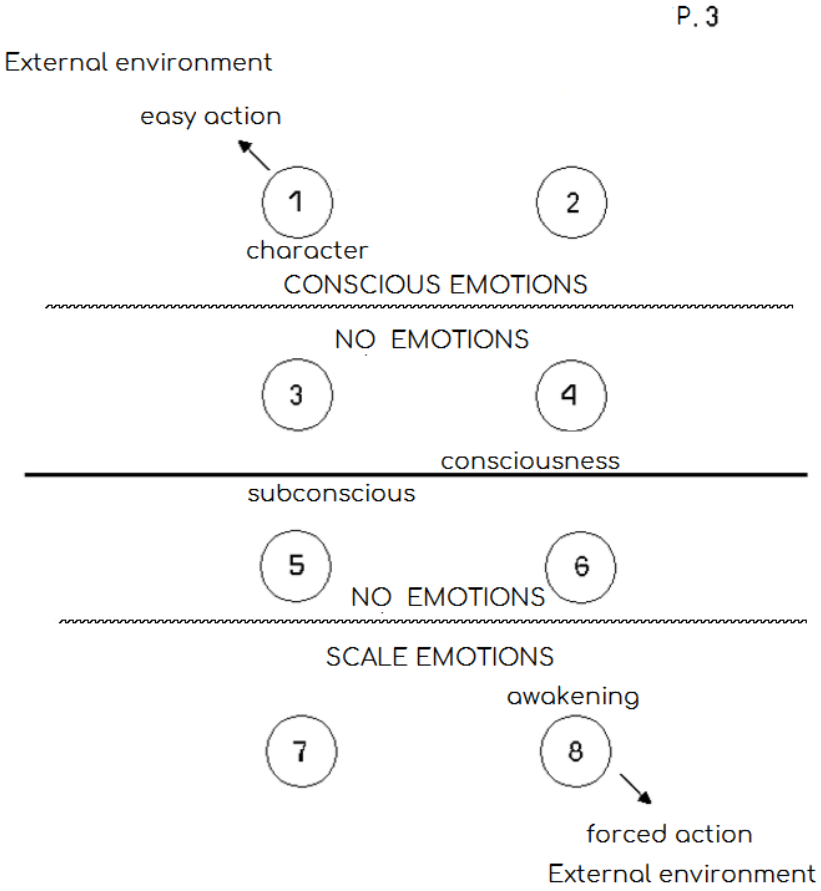
Picture №1 – Cycle



Picture №2 – External emotions and their field

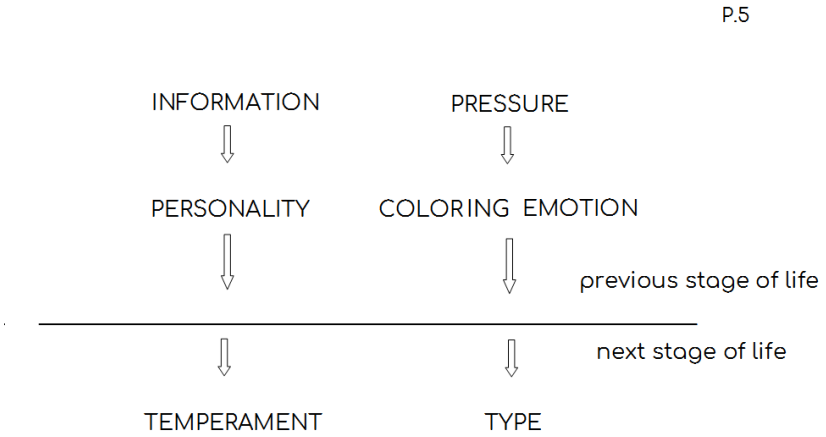


Picture №3 – Internal emotions and their field (thinking)



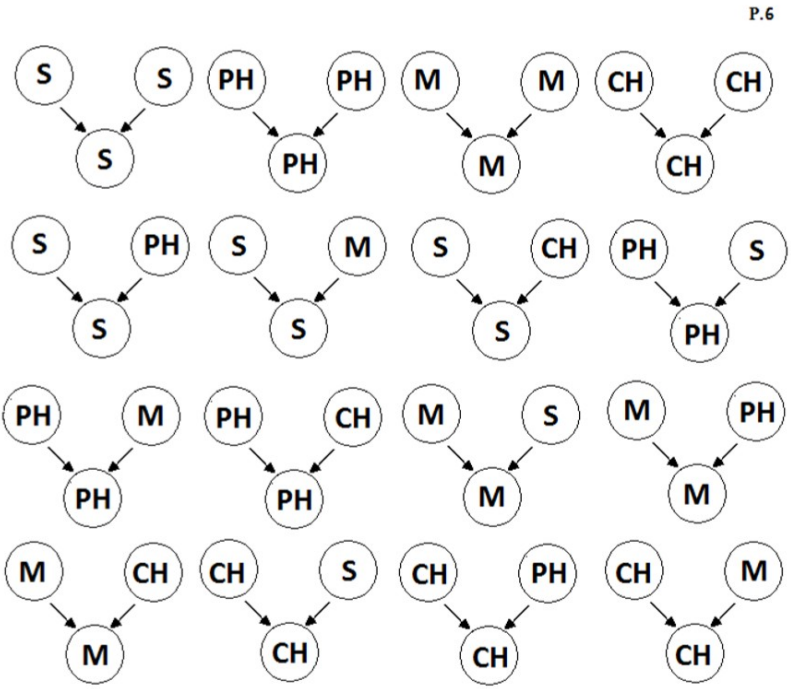
Picture №4 – The work of the mind

Picture №5 – Life stage of temperament and type

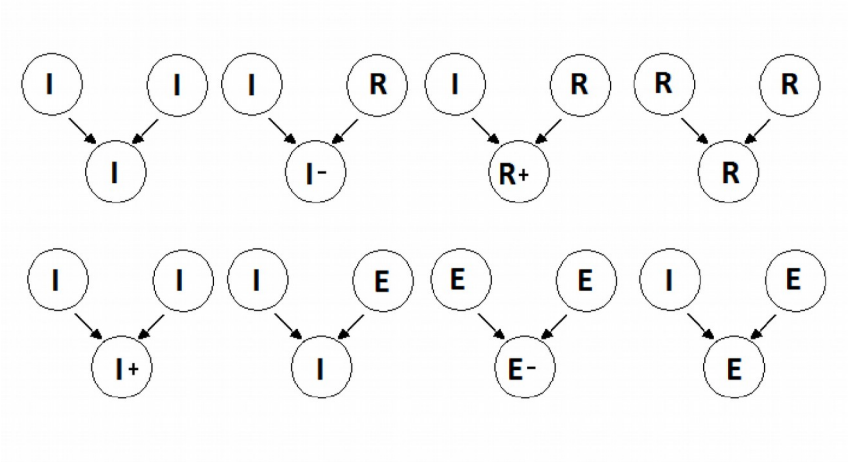


If information acts on a person, then the person becomes closed or uncontrollable, as a result of which there is an accumulation of emotions in a stable introvert and in an excited extrovert, or an outburst of emotions in an excited introvert and a stable extrovert. Changes in temperament are possible, congenital temperament may not appear outside for a short or long time. Unfavourable pressure will hit the sore spots, but the TIM does not change until the next stage.

Picture №6 – Genetics. Genetics and emotions as the result of crossing



S - sanguine
M - melancholic
PH - phlegmatic
CH – choleric

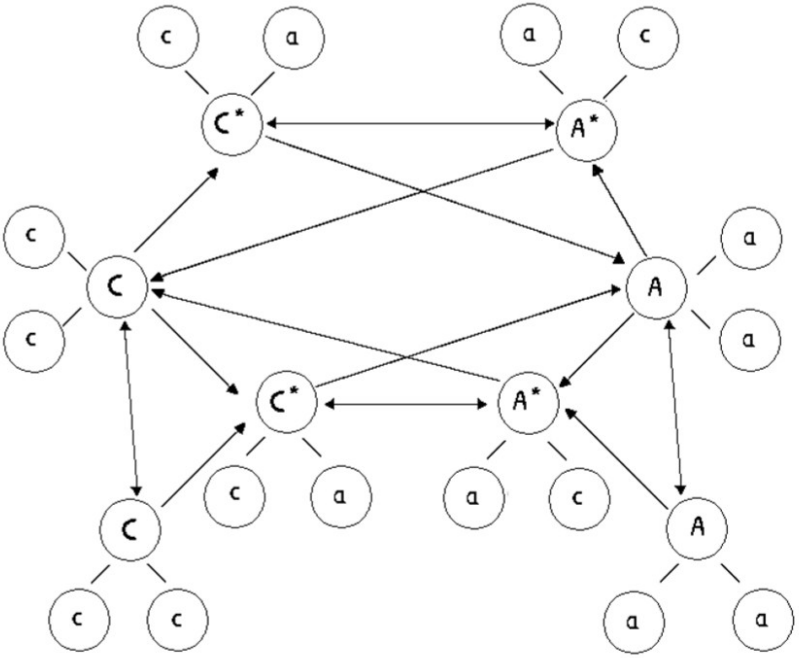


I - irrational
R - rational
+ presence of some emotions that are not usual for the rational type
- absence of emotions that are usual for the irrational type

I - introvert
E - extrovert
+ the presence of some emotions that are unusual for the introvert
- lack of some emotions that are usual for the extrovert

Picture №7 – Model of family and its consequences

P.7



c — concrete parent
a — abstract parent
C – a concrete tuned to a concrete
A — abstract tuned to abstract
C* - concrete tuned to abstract
A*- abstract tuned to concrete
→ an arrow shows that a person (weak side) has intentions to the object (strong side) but the strong side does not reciprocate
↔ two arrows directed opposite show that both sides have mutual intentions
no arrow shows that both sides have no mutual intentions

Lectures for self-study

Lecture #1. Sixteen types and emotions in the head

Recall that in the introduction we have written about how Jung saw in his time the presence of functions in different people. These functions were renamed later by Ausra. Here are 4 functions: "logic", "ethics" - these are psychological functions (traits). "Sensorics (sensory)", "intuition" - these are instrumental functions (traits). The instrumental functions are sensorics and intuition. Our predecessors couldn't do that, but we clearly defined that these functions work thanks to 6 sense organs (eyes, ears, tongue, nose, skin and vestibular apparatus). That is why they are tools for learning about the world. The psychological functions are logic and ethics. These functions work with the help of the psyche, which is why we called them psychological functions. It is not that these functions are part of psychology as a science, but that logic and ethics as a tool always work together with human thinking and thought analysis. Also, these two functions are directly related to the instrumental functions, namely sensory and intuition. This is because logic and ethics must see or hear something before analysing it. There are all four functions in every human being. But in psychological functions only one of them is working and the other is resting, it is impossible for two to be working at the same time. In instrumental traits it's a similar pattern where the first one works and the second one rests or vice versa. Usually the first one works a lot and the second one rarely works to replace the first one, or vice versa, the reason for this is in lecture #8. Therefore, psychological function can be combined with instrumental function, but you cannot combine psychological function with psychological function, nor can you combine instrumental function with instrumental function. That is why we have Table # 1, in which in the end we have 16 TIMs (types).

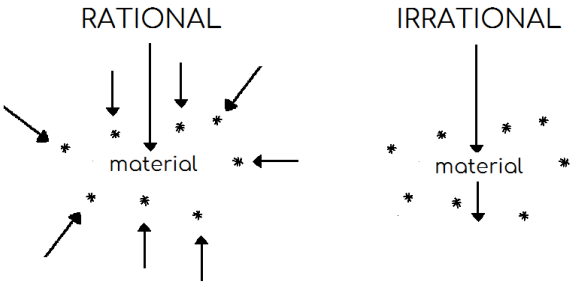
Table #1

	Types
1	LOGICAL SENSORY INTROVERT (LSI)
2	ETHICAL SENSORY INTROVERT (ESI)
3	ETHICAL INTUITIVE INTROVERT (EII)
4	LOGICAL INTUITIVE INTROVERT (LII)
5	INTUITIVE ETHICAL INTROVERT (IEI)
6	SENSORY ETHICAL INTROVERT (SEI)
7	SENSORY LOGICAL INTROVERT (SLI)
8	INTUITIVE LOGICAL INTROVERT (ILI)
9	ETHICAL INTUITIVE EXTROVERT (EIE)
10	LOGICAL INTUITIVE EXTROVERT (LIE)
11	LOGICAL SENSORY EXTROVERT (LSE)
12	ETHICAL SENSORY EXTROVERT (ESE)
13	SENSORY LOGICAL EXTROVERT (SLE)
14	INTUITIVE LOGICAL EXTROVERT (ILE)
15	INTUITIVE ETHICAL EXTROVERT (IEE)
16	SENSORY ETHICAL EXTROVERT (SEE)

Logical-sensory introvert - "logical-sensory" is functions. Introvert/extrovert are emotions in the body, we will talk about this in lecture #5. Now we will abbreviate "logical-sensory introvert" as LSI by choosing the first letters of these words. These "LSI, ESI, LSE..." are called TIM, but in abbreviated form. Recall that the word TIM stands for "type of information

metabolism". Emotions in the head are rational and irrational. Where the first "logical-" - psychological function is perceived as primary - it is rational. Where the first "sensory-..." - instrumental function is perceived as primary - it is irrational. These first functions are primary, basic functions. And the second functions that come after the primary ones are considered auxiliary, meaning they are not primary like the first ones, but they work too. We believe that there are two types of emotions in man - in the head and in the body. We are convinced that a rational person has a minimum of emotions in the head. An irrational person has a maximum of emotions in the head. For the sake of clarity, we will assume that the irrational person has emotions and the rational person does not. Therefore, irrationals tend to perceive the world in a chaotic way. They often can not understand the essence of order (for example, things in everyday life forget to put them in their intended place), and are often prone to ignore and forget the rules. While rationals - create rules, order and live in their world as in everyday life, putting all things in their place. Rational is shy in communication, thinks about reputation. The irrational is bold in communication, persistent. The rational takes nuance into account. The irrational is where ideas originate. For clarity, let's look at the picture #1 below.

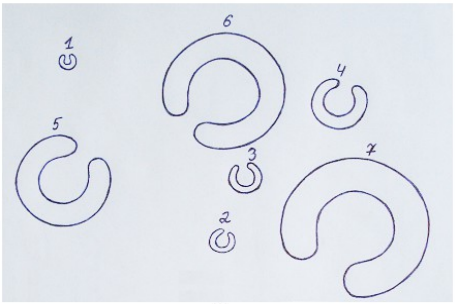
Picture #1



As you can see, the rationalist (rational type) takes into account all the nuances in the subject and beyond, which are relevant to it - what is important and relevant to him, he takes into account, unnecessary does not take into account. Irrational takes one or more important or superfluous phenomena, studies them, ideas appear, analyses them, and if he sees a dead end, he gives up and takes up the next one until he finds usefulness in the idea. But it is not necessarily a subject, it can be a sphere of activity, an event, an occupation.

Lecture #2. Description of functions (signs)

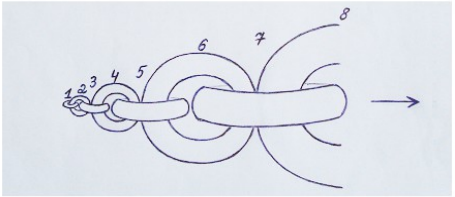
Psychological functions: logic and ethics. 1) Logic. Logic builds a chain.



⇓

LOGIC

DEVELOPMENT (truth)



ACTIVITY (work)

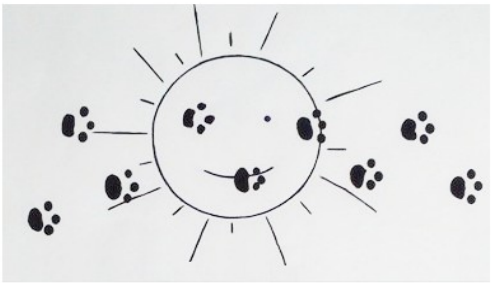
Development - where one ring by itself provides little benefit. Therefore, in order for it to bring more benefit, it must be connected to other suitable rings. You will get a chain, which can be used as jewelry - beads, bracelet, etc. And if necessary, for example, to carry a load, make a leash or cloth, connecting several threads in different ways. Where there is a result, there is truth. If you do not touch the ring, it will stay in place and nothing will happen to it. And if you connect it, a chain will appear - this is already work (activity). Without activity there is no development. Where there is "truth" and "work", we will apply these tasks in lecture #7. Logic solves logical problems. Different ones. For example, first logic (development) finds a word by matching letters in a row because its goal is to find the truth. Truth is "FOOTBALL" Matches are lying in a pile, how many matches there are is unknown. How do we determine the number of matches? We take 2 matches, take 2 more matches, we get 4. The truth is 4. Any figures - square, rectangle, triangle and others - are related to logic. As an example, boards of different sizes can be used. To build a square, you have to choose boards of the same size, otherwise you won't get a square. To build a house, you have to draw a plan and a schematic.

Picture #3. Concrete and abstract logic.

A crane is also built so that it lifts heavy weights and does not break. Here the tasks are simple, in relations everything is much more complicated, but this logic copes with this case

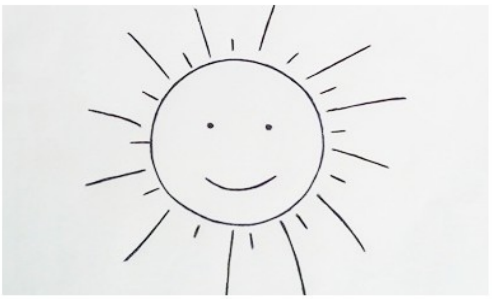
perfectly. For example, it finds inconsistencies in people's phrases, this logic is not easy to deceive, because its goal is the truth. The task of the second logic is activity. For example, a geographical map (movement). This logic does not need to run to different instances, as it allows to find out everything in advance, make urgent plans and take a shortcut, for this reason it succeeds in various types of activity. Target. For example, holding a stick in the shape of a fishing rod, in this logic sees the purpose of catching a fish. She sees a goal or target in almost anything if some object or object happens to be in her hands. When the goal is achieved, this logic reaches for the thing or object, looking for meaning in it. Target all, the goal is the cause. Now let us compare the first and the second logic (picture #3). The goal of the first logic looks concrete, the goal of the second logic looks elementary (abstract). This coincides with Jung's vision when he tried to relate these phenomena to functions. But all these terms and phenomena have been discovered by us.

But what about ethics? Ethics overshadows the trace. How does it work in reality? The first ethics in the picture #4 below is attitude.



ETHICS

ATTITUDE (people)

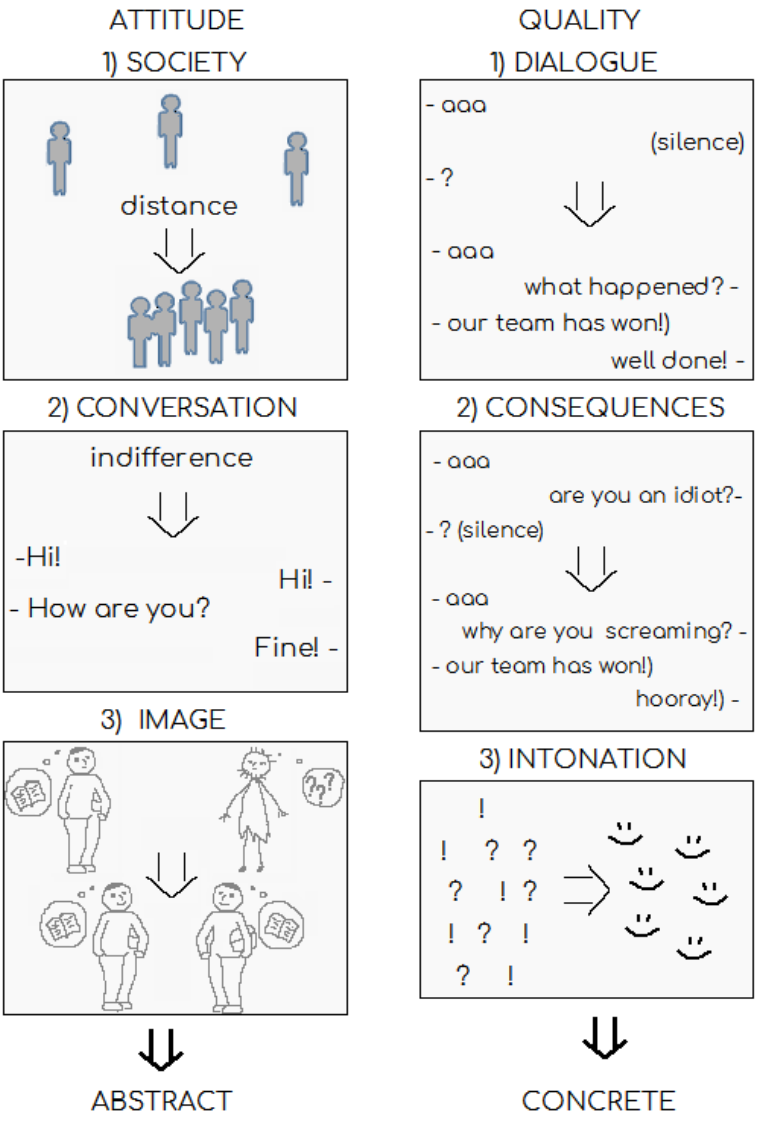


QUALITY (false)

Picture #4

With whom is it necessary to relate? That's right, with people. Therefore, its target is "people." To get to know them, to socialize, to share your problems with them, to see positive qualities in them and not to see them as enemies. In the following picture #5 you can see society.

Picture #5


ATTITUDE
1) SOCIETY
distance
2) CONVERSATION
indifference
-Hi!
Hi! -
- How are you?
Fine! -
3) IMAGE
ABSTRACT
QUALITY
1) DIALOGUE
- aaa
(silence)
- ?
- aaa
what happened? -
- our team has won!)
well done! -
2) CONSEQUENCES
- aaa
are you an idiot?-
- ? (silence)
- aaa
why are you screaming? -
- our team has won!)
hooray!) -
3) INTONATION
CONCRETE

This picture shows abstract and concrete ethics. Being an outcast is bad because the problems stay in place - hostility, hunger, lack of perspective. Conversation. In society we work to live and interact, so indifference is inappropriate here, we must solve problems together. Image. Let's say a person who has lived all his life in the village decided to go to the capital and look for a job there. In order to be hired, he should have at least a superficial knowledge of a literate language, wear neat clothes, and be well-groomed, right? The second kind of ethics is the quality of relationships. Let us remind you that the basis of socionics is relationships. Dialogue. I think you realize that silence spoils attitude. To build an attitude, you need dialogue, that is, an answer to an answer or to a question, and then there will be quality. Clarification is also a kind of quality to avoid perplexity. Relationship quality is the art of relationship, don't you agree? To get rid of misunderstandings or strained relationships, you have to ask questions or explain or consequences, right? You can't expect a person to guess or understand on the spot. That's what this ethic says. Intonation. If the voice is rude, capricious or angry - it repels people, causes them dislike. In order for communication to work out, it is necessary to speak quietly and kindly, a calm and soft voice attracts people. That's a false second ethics.

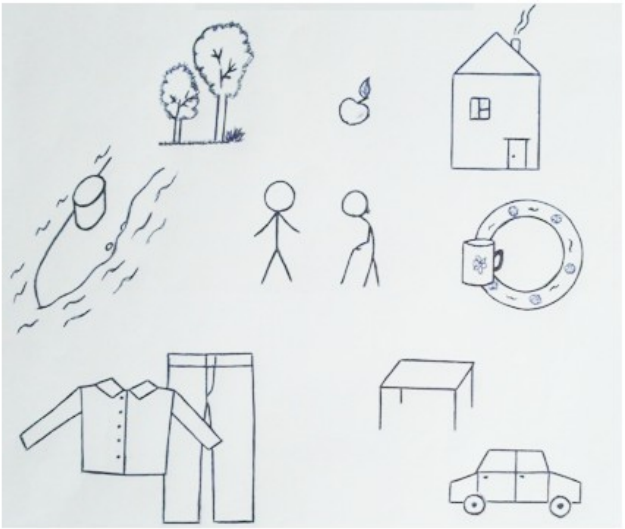
2. instrumental functions: sensory and intuition.

1) Sensory (sensorics). It identifies details as in the following picture #6. Other researchers before us did not identify sensorics with human vision. But we did.

Picture #6

SENSORY

FACT (truth)

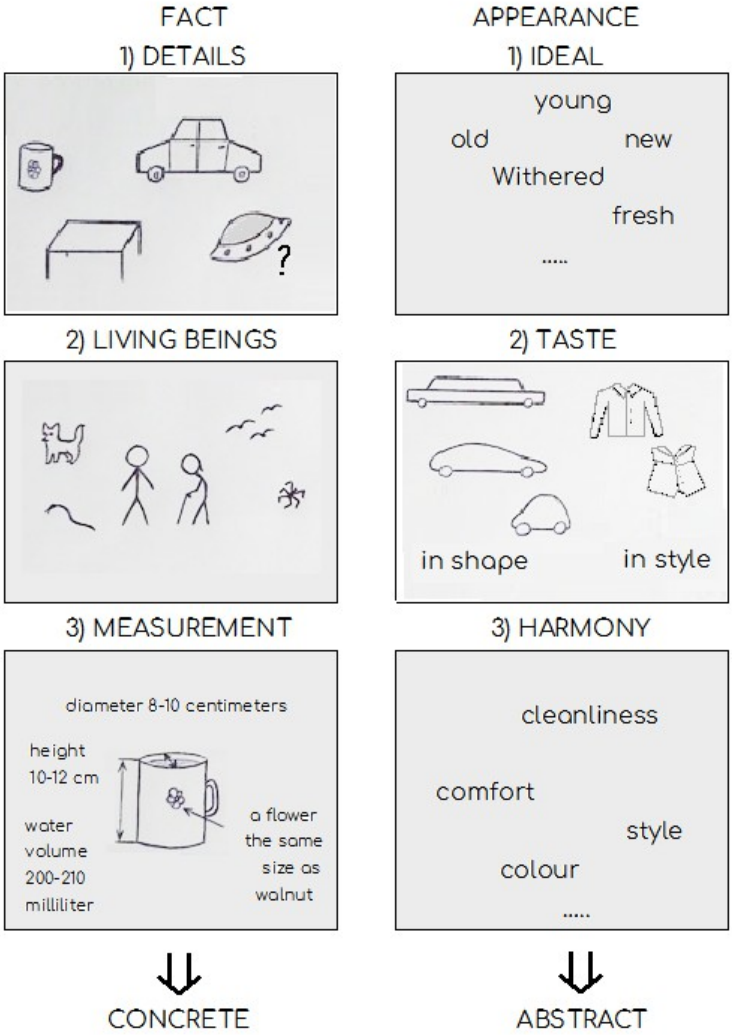


APPEARANCE (people)

We have discovered that sensorics is human vision. Fact is what exists, what we see with our eyes (truth). Appearance (people). Why "people?" Because if you take, for example, a beautiful and colourful butterfly and a human being, the human

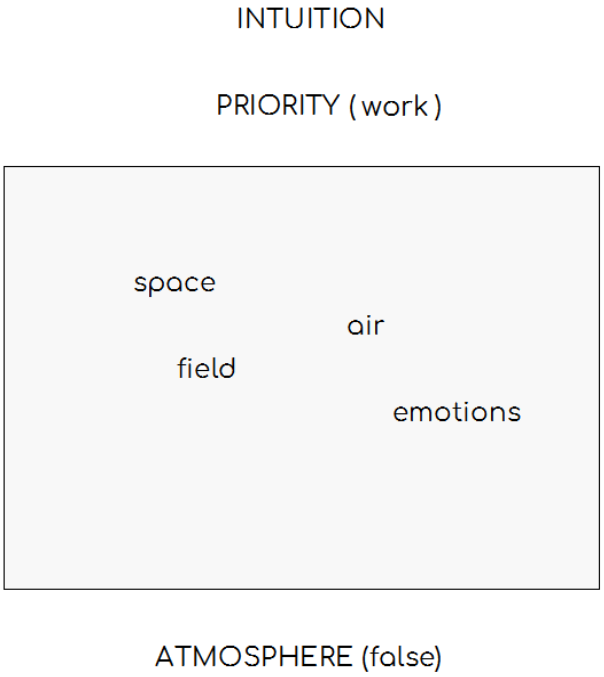
being is more diverse than that butterfly. The human changes clothes often, while the butterfly does not. The human has varied behaviours and reactions, while the butterfly can see the same reaction with a magnifying glass. If you compare man to any other creature, man is more diverse many times over. Fact - details. Any details - car, cup, plates, table, chair, etc. (as in the picture). We see them, they exist for us. If we are talking about a UFO (unidentified flying object), we personally have not seen it, so for us it is not a fact that UFOs exist at all. I think a lot of people would agree with that. Living beings. Those are the ones that grow and move. And those that don't grow and move, let's consider them inanimate. This sensory has no apparent love for inanimate objects. She may like some things, but this sensoric cannot rank them on a par with living things in terms of value and importance. Examples of inanimate things include a car, a house, a yacht, money, a painting, souvenirs, or any other material thing purchased with money. Measurement. I hope it is clear to you that we are not talking about a ruler here. This sensory can roughly determine the size of the parts and the volume of the container with the help of his eyes. Now let's move on to the second sensorics. Its task is appearance (people). Ideal. This sensory can easily determine how badly worn a thing (clothes) is, also externally determines a healthy person - whether his skin tone is healthy, whether his cheeks are ruddy, whether his hair is thick, etc. Taste. This is about people and their tastes. This sensoric likes to compare and notice flaws. Carefully chooses for himself any object, clothes, jewelry, etc. But what is concrete and abstract sensorics? Look at the following picture.

Picture #7

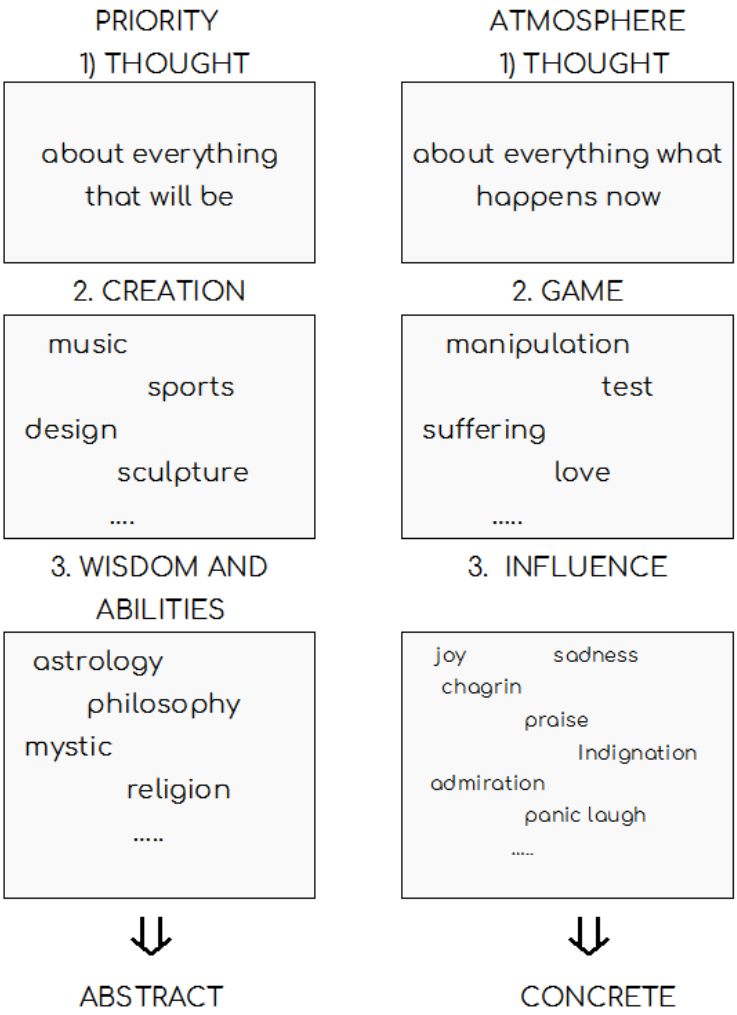

FACT
1) DETAILS
?
2) LIVING BEINGS
3) MEASUREMENT
diameter 8-10 centimeters
height
10-12 cm
water
volume
200-210
milliliter
a flower
the same
size as
walnut
CONCRETE
APPEARANCE
1) IDEAL
young
old
new
Withered
fresh
.....
2) TASTE
in shape
in style
3) HARMONY
cleanliness
comfort
style
colour
.....
ABSTRACT

Harmony. Such a person knows how to choose clothes that will harmonize with the image of the person. The imagination of this sensoric is well developed. He can pick up a hairstyle that will personify a person, choose a color that will harmonize with another color and shade, etc. Now let us compare the first sensorics and the second. The first is concrete (concrete), the second is elementary (abstract).

And the next one is intuition. What is it? Intuition generates thought. Prioritizes - gives direction. Feeling the need/necessity of something. Here is Picture #8:



Space, field, emotions - these are all 3 phenomena that give thoughts work. Atmosphere - event. Feels what is happening around it at the moment. Let's start by explaining how it actually manifests. The first intuition is priority. It is the thought of what is about to happen. Here is Picture #9:



Intuition assignments. This intuition is quite superstitious. For example, "is the salt scattered? Oh, that's a bad omen...", "left the house, remembered that she forgot one thing and should go back, but doesn't want to because that's already a bad omen too...", etc.

Creativity (creation). Checks the degree of giftedness, trying a variety of things to see where exactly the talent manifests itself.

Wisdom and abilities. Studies and analyzes any industry. Can study several industries at the same time. Now for the second intuition.

Atmospheric (atmosphere) - thinks about what is happening at the moment. Inherently insecure. Needs support and compliments. That's why it's a game. Manipulation, testing, suffering, love, etc. Testing the strength of the relationship. And finally, influence. The strength of the relationship is far from everything. In order for people to believe her, in the sincerity of her feelings, this intuition demonstrates its influence on people. Now let's compare the first intuition and the second. The first is elementary (abstract), the second is concrete. As a result of this lecture we came to the conclusion that everyone's talent manifests itself differently, some people excel in maths and engineering, while others excel in creativity or any other field. Of course, everyone can be passionate about the same thing, it's just that some people are quicker to show their talent in a particular field than those who have no talent for it. The result of the former will be superior to the latter in that direction. Therefore, it is desirable to direct yourself in the direction where your talent manifests itself.

Lecture #3. Concrete and abstract

In the previous lecture #2 we showed the workings of concrete and abstract manifestations; now let us continue this subject for a clearer idea of them. We have revealed the more precise meaning of these manifestations with the help of our finding - the developed schematic. In the table about the concrete and abstract (table #2) you can determine for yourself to which of these manifestations you belong. You can also go back to lecture #2 and determine it there as well. This table says that, for example, prison (imprisonment) is an idea of the concrete. Torture is the idea of the abstract. During an argument, it seems to the abstract from the outside that the concrete is flaunting his ego. It may also appear to the concrete to be embittered and clinging to trivialities in an attempt to clarify and challenge someone else's point of view. In fact, the particular is not embittered, it's just the way the brain works - to solve the problem in constructive ways, to identify the cause of the argument. During an argument, the concrete one feels that the abstract one feels insecure, speaks completely off-topic, or tries to shut down a topic that is relevant to others. The concrete person solves problems in the circle of relatives and solves common issues with them - common property, etc. An abstract person does without negotiations with relatives, solves everything himself and considers explanations inappropriate in a given situation. Meanings of the manifestations "concrete" and "abstract". Look at the next table:

Table #2

CONCRETE	ABSTRACT
- where have you been? (waiting for answer)	- why are you taking so long? (turns out with unhappy face expression and walks away, hoping that he or she will catch him up)
(listening to a friend complaint) – how can she say so?! (and analysing all the situation)	(listening to a friend complaint)... ugh... she would better shut up (becomes angry)
- i didn't understand... why you didn't do that?	- ... f..k him, if he didn't do that!
focuses on a problem, finds the cause of it	takes a break from the problem or quickly solves it
Pessimist	Optimist
(thought) needs a motive (cause) for a fight	(thought) a problem will not be solved without a fight, if there is an emotional intensity

Meanings of the manifestations "concrete" and "abstract".

In November 2014, there was an incident in professional boxing. The fight between Wladimir Klitschko and Kubrat Pulev. Despite Klitschko's tall stature, seriousness and good physical shape, Pulev called Klitschko a girl in an interview long before

the fight. Since Pulev is a concrete man, he thought he could influence Klitschko in this way. He hoped that Klitschko would lose control of himself and become uncontrollable emotionally and uncoordinated. For Klitschko, aka abstract, a rude word or insolent behavior towards him is the food for the realization of his power and emotions. This served as an additional emotional push that led to a victory over his opponent, despite the high level of the two boxers. Now let's talk about the relationships family model. Picture №7 schematic what the family model and its consequences look like. Theoretically, for living together, the optimal model would be a couple where both are concrete or both are abstract. If there is a couple where one of the partners is concrete and the other abstract, the child, growing up, subconsciously seeks for himself the opposite partner. Thus, he copies the model of relationships of his parents. And this is regardless of how the relationship of parents, whether it was frequent scandals, up to fights, or divorce - the child can unconsciously copy the model of parental behavior. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account all the nuances and socionics in advance to understand yourself and others. Therefore, if your personal life did not work out, try to understand who you are and who your parents are, hopefully you will find the reason there.

Lecture #4. Temperament

Temperament belongs not only to psychology, but also to socionics. If you don't take it into account, you are likely to make typing (typology) mistakes and your typing will be wrong. This is because temperament covers the types and all its manifestations. We discovered this phenomenon and therefore did not consider it part of the type. As we know, there are only 16 types and 4 temperaments. They are as follows: sanguine, phlegmatic, melancholic, choleric. Since we have not connected temperament with the type, it turns out that each type has 4 different temperaments, and it turns out that there are 64 types of personalities in nature. If it were not for temperament, we

would all fall in love many times, divorce many times, cheat and be unhappy with married life. Here we see characteristic 4 temperaments. Here is Table #3:

Temperament	Description	Image
SANGUINE	communicative person, active, open-minded, positive, optimistic, cheerful, caring, stable, energetic, mobile, resilient, hardworking, confiding 1) ability to understand human relations – strong 2) likes to read a lot – weak 3) ability to finish the job – strong 4) spiritually weak 5) morally strong 6) physically strong 7) emotions – strong 8) indifferent to relatives 9) usage of ethics to others – strong 10) loves cleanliness and healthy lifestyle	Peacemaker
MELANCHOLIC	gloomy, anxious, restrained, introverted person, uncommunicative, calm, passive, negative, pessimistic,	Ill-wisher

	displeased, strong-willed, resentful, doubting, skeptical, picky, lazy, unstable, incredulous 1) ability to understand human relations – none 2) likes to read a lot – strong 3) ability to finish the job – strong 4) spiritually strong 5) morally weak 6) physically weak 7) emotions – none 8) indifferent to relatives 9) indifferent to others 10) don't like to maintain cleanliness and a healthy lifestyle	
PHLEGMATIC	uncommunicative, passive, indifferent, balanced, positive, calm, lazy, two-faced, compliant, secretive, stable, optimistic 1) ability to understand human relations – weak 2) likes to read a lot – strong 3) ability to finish the job – weak 4) spiritually strong	Friend

	5) morally strong 6) physically weak 7) emotions – none 8) usage of ethics to relatives – strong 9) indifferent to others 10) don't like to maintain cleanliness, but they like healthy lifestyle	
CHOLERIC	incredulous, excitable, changeable, capricious, disturbing, impulsive, vulnerable, active, negative, unbalanced, unstable, categorical, spiteful, picky, pessimistic 1) ability to understand human relations – none 2) likes to read a lot – weak 3) ability to finish the job – weak 4) spiritually weak 5) morally weak 6) physically strong 7) emotions – strong 8) caring person for relatives and others 9) they have weak ethics to all people 10) they like	Warrior

	cleanliness, but not healthy lifestyle	

You can tell by the descriptions which one you belong to. Warning. It's easy to confuse sanguine with abstract and melancholic with concrete, since the meanings of these words are different, but in practice it's easy to make a mistake. In a depressed state, a choleric is like a melancholic, and a melancholic is like a choleric. A sanguine in this state will look like a phlegmatic, and a phlegmatic will look like a sanguine. A psychologist can help relieve stress or depression by distinguishing between temporary and innate temperament, which is why we have taken temperament to a section of psychology. Let's repeat that temperament is not included in TIM, but it plays an important role in a person's thinking and behavior, in addition to TIM. The schematic in Table №4 shows how temperament and body emotions interact. About emotions of a body we will tell in lecture #5, and now we shall continue a theme. In a human being the volume of emotions is limited at an adequate state, it is necessary to take this into account. If a person has emotions in the body and has emotions of temperament, then under external pressure, it would seem that emotions come out and a person does not control himself, can not find the right words. But since the volume of emotions is limited, all his emotions rest on the ceiling, as if vacuumized, and thanks to this his thoughts are always clear and clear. Let's call such a person a stable (judicious) personality. If a person has no emotions in the body, and there are emotions in the temperament or vice versa, then the volume of emotions in him half empty. There is room for off the scale emotions, and such an emotional person thinks adequately under external pressure or in simple communication. These off the scale emotions we will consider as "excitability (sociability)". Such a person is an agitated (sociable) person. Like a glass of water, when the glass is half full, when shaken, the water reaches only to the rim of the

glass, leaving the surface dry. This indicates the adequacy of such a person, despite his or her excitability (sociability). If in such person there are no emotions in a body and there are no emotions in temperament, then at external pressure and in simple communication the person is eloquent and categorical, is able to get into the essence of business and to lead the opponent in fury. Therefore we shall consider a person as a stable (judicious) person. What kind of communication will be - here depends on compatibility of two personalities. About it there is in the Table №30 "8 kinds of relationships" in the scheme.

Lection #5. Emotions in a body

Introversion and extraversion are only the amount of emotions that give consequences in the mind of a person. If TIM is an innate trait and body motions are part of TIM, then body emotions are automatically considered innate and therefore cannot be called psychological. An introvert has a minimum of emotions in the body, we will assume that an introvert has none. An extrovert has a maximum of emotions in his body, we will assume that the extrovert has them. An introvert can sit for a long time without moving. An extrovert, on the contrary, will be nervous if he has to sit in one place for a long time. An introvert has thoughts of not creating unnecessary emotions if they have to spend them where the introvert doesn't want to. Often an introvert does not want to go anywhere, especially where he is not interested. That's why he is often found in an environment where there is socializing. Because in communication he has ready-made answers to many and complex questions, due to the fact that he has little emotion and for this reason is assiduous and thoughtful. This is where his subjectivity lies. Extrovert thinks about how to channel excess emotions in the right direction, not wasting them, because often emotions are wasted if you do not change the usual way of life. The extrovert notices in himself, especially in communication, that he often does not know how to answer many questions. Therefore, the extrovert

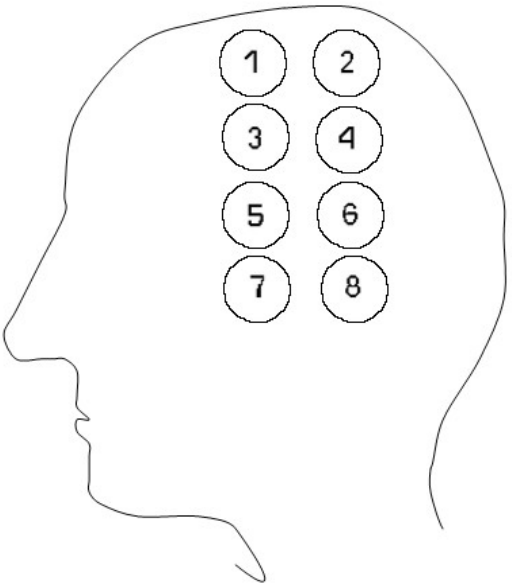
directs his emotions into activities or environments, unlike the introvert, so that his life is more varied - this is his objectivism. In Table №3 from the schematic, in the first column - emotions in the body - introvert and extrovert. In the second column - presence and absence of the emotion. Next, notice there are 2 kinds of introvert and 2 kinds of extrovert, they remind us of the functions in lecture #2. Why is this so? Because the democracy and aristocracy in each of us plays a role here, which we all apply in life, depending on what situation we are in. The mission preference of objective aristocrats (concrete extroverts) emphasizes diversity and external environments (reading, drawing, solitude, games, company, walks, etc. and all of these alternate little by little), and that psyche of objective democrats (abstract extroverts) emphasizes activity and communicativity (travel, hanging out, stage, sports, politics, etc.). Now let's try to describe what a subjective aristocrat and a subjective democrat are, of course, we are talking about an introvert. The two columns in the center indicate their preferences. For example, the subjective aristocrat has principle and education, the path is from stability to permanent. This means that through principles and education, the system (society) is stabilized and if one follows principles and education, stability leads to permanence. Principles and education help regulate the system and are the pledge of loyalty - this is the position of the subjective aristocrat. His restraint is purely educational in nature. He needs reputation in relationships. He separates the poor and the rich, the alcoholic and the adequate, for them people are not the same, he does not put them on an equal footing with others. This is the closedness. And the subjective democrat thinks differently. He believes that condition and agreement (contract) will help the system (society) not to disintegrate suddenly for others and for himself. But he admits that the system may disintegrate and sees nothing tragic in it, unlike the subjective aristocrat, the main thing, from his point of view, is to warn the other in advance and make a contract in case of what happens. For example, no one dragged you to the registry office by force, you came and voluntarily

signed, right? Why? To guarantee each other stability and that if something happens - you can cancel the contract at any time, notifying your partner in advance. If you break the contract without notifying your partner, it will be impolite (so says the subjective democrat). There should be order everywhere and a good attitude is the result of proper contract enforcement. Contract (condition) is the goal of this introvert. For him, mental comfort is important and for him all people are equal. Now let us explain the difference between an objective democrat and an objective aristocrat. The position of an objective democrat is cognition, the right of choice. For example, "I want this and that, it is my right, I do what I want". It is necessary to be active in order to cognize the world, to develop, to have happiness and well-being - this is the opinion of the objective democrat. For him, comfort in life and in everything that surrounds him is important. The objective aristocrat believes that the strongest person is the one who is able to accept pressure and do pressure, who knows how to use various methods of rapprochement. Such a person serves a strong society, ready to fight. To get into a strong society, one must prove one's power and strive to occupy a specific place, and then success is guaranteed - this is the opinion of an objective aristocrat. "Where there is a strong society, there is perspective." He likes to instruct people, to persistently give advice, to educate in the form of hints, to strive for the reputation of society.

Lection #6. Aspects

We will now show that there is an "Aspect model" or "Model A" of Ausra. It is also listed in Table №5 in our schematic. Are you familiar with the functions (signs) and emotions of the body? Well, let's combine the functions and emotions of the body into a theory and get the symbols (aspects), as you see, "Black Sensory" and "White Intuition", etc. Why do we need these aspects? Because so that we can verify the correctness of the function values in the theory by going the other way. Human

thinking is shown on Picture #10:



The form is taken from Table №5 in our schematics. We simply take the table, flip it from horizontal to vertical, arranging the aspects according to socionic rules. Or we include simple logic: if there are 8 aspects then there will be 8 settings. Considering that in the person all functions should be present, in lecture #1 it has been told about functions. Settings should not be separated from functions, as they are inseparable. Our Picture №3 of the schematic shows how the settings work. In the first setting, character; in the second setting, consciousness→character (analysis); in the third setting, character→consciousness (inferiority complex); in the fourth setting, consciousness (mask and cunning); in the fifth setting,

subconscious (laziness); in the sixth setting, subconscious→awakening (inquiry, interest); in the seventh setting, awakening→subconscious (default viewpoint); in the eighth setting, awakening. This picture shows the relationship of emotion to the external environment.

1st setting. In any situation here the character of the person is shown. The person believes that all people have the same setting as him. Therefore, if those around him reject or ignore his 1st setting, he sees no meaning in life. Therefore, this setting is considered to be like air and a second breath for a person.

The 2nd setting is also considered part of the character and occupies an important place in a person's life after the 1st setting. And acts depending on the circumstances. To strangers a person applies this setting less often (as well as the 1st), to close people - more often.

The 3rd setting. This is what is normal for others, but unacceptable for him. And what is shameful for him is normal for others. And what is a catastrophe for him is joy and enlightenment for others. Next to such people a person feels his helplessness and powerlessness.

The 4th setting. It works in a new environment or when receiving new information. When a person is with unfamiliar people, he presents himself from the best side, it is a kind of advertising and "business card" of a person.

In the 5th setting, the position remains in the head and does not manifest itself in real life. A person would like to show this quality in practice, but in this setting there is no emotional impetus that would motivate him to action. Therefore, the setting remains in the head and is not applied in practice. To manifest this quality in practice, one has to try too hard, expending a lot of accumulated emotions. Therefore, a person

prefers to put this quality on the shoulders of another and expects that he/she will do everything for him/her.

The 6th setting is incomprehensible to the person himself, it is the most distant setting of all settings. But there are times when this setting is triggered because the first setting is turned off for some reason or because the first setting is tired.

The 7th setting has a stable position. A person does not want to change his point of view, so he does not participate in an argument where the quality that is in this setting is manifested, does not discuss it and does not act according to it. He keeps silent and observes those who have this quality working confidently.

In the 8th setting, emotions are off the charts under external pressure. People have different reactions depending on their qualities. What kind of quality – such kind a reaction. All descriptions of how the settings work and their meanings were found by us, as other researchers had them too confusing and illogical. What is a quality? In Table №16 on the schematic where stand in the first column - aspects. Then - assignments depending on the psyche and mission, this will be discussed in lecture #8. To get quality, it is necessary to connect these assignments with those assignments which stand between them. For example, in a row take your assignment and connect it to the assignments in the row where stands. You need to have a good understanding of how these assignments interact. You get a quality (image). And so on. We do the same in Table №20. And to get the character (image), we need to combine the quality (image) with the settings we talked about earlier in this lecture.

Lection #7. Coloring of emotion and assignments

The coloring of an emotion is the amount of innate emotion and its color (from light to dark). Emotions of the body and emotions in the head and are part of the coloring of an emotion. There are two types in the coloring of emotion: good-natured and hard (positivists-negativists, but the creators of these terms put other meanings into them). Let's talk about Table №18 in the schematic. In the column where stands "belief, theory" in good-natured - it means that good-natured are able to reason, to condemn without applying radical measures of education in action, but if it has already happened, they feel their guilt in front of the offender, and then punish themselves for having done so to him by applying physical punishment. Because their worldview is positive, that is, positive, they believe in the best and that things will work themselves out and pass. In the column that has "knowledge, practice" - this refers to the hard. The hard can calmly look at a scary or gory sight, so they are suited to work in the field of surgery, for example. A good-natured surgeon in this field is likely to have a high risk of stress and some health problems, especially with the heart and nervous system. The hard observes and studies sensations unknown to him, such as heartache, suffering, and the cry of the soul. Because the good-natured one feels his own body well, he can model the suffering of others on his own. The hard person, in order to understand what suffering is, needs to see and feel it. The hard wants to see a scary or disgusting sight or feel it in order to gain knowledge or impressions from what they see. For example, an operation, an accident, the aftermath of natural disasters when there are casualties. During war, the hard firm does not see dangers and risks in front of him, he has no fear. A close person is sick - the hard may not feel the deterioration of the condition of a close person, and on the day of the person's death the hard understands why this is happening, that is, a realist. Good-natured painfully perceives even a slight ailment

of a loved one, panics, and on the day of death of a person he can not come to terms with the loss and grieves for a long time. During the war good-natured understands and feels the risk and fear, even if he managed to leave the danger zone. A good-natured person will not go to a place where the sight causes disgust or shock. A good-natured person does not need such knowledge, because he knows in advance his feelings after what he has seen. As for relationships, a good-natured person believes that relationships will always improve or stabilize despite temporary disagreements. He doesn't need to know what the current relationship is with each person close to him. Hard thinks differently, he wants to test the strength of the relationship, for which he arranges provocations sometimes on an even place. Thus, he creates challenges to his close and familiar people to gain knowledge about whether the relationship between them is strong or not. In the form of reconciliation, both show their emotions in different ways. Good-natured in the moment of conflict prefer a theoretical solution to the problem - a discussion, an explanation, a visit to a psychologist. Hard sometimes want to punch the face of the one who insulted him, may also hit the table or the door, call a psychiatrist or an ambulance. The good-natured often pity weak creatures in need of help and turn to them for help. The hard believe that the weak always belong where they live. Or they just don't give it a second thought. And if creatures are hurt for whatever reason, so be it - that's how the hard calmly reason. The view of the hard is negative, that is, he looks with irritation at positive things created by the good-natured. For example, "Why have a holiday and parade after the war?" That is, hard sees that the good-natured sees meaning and spiritualization in it, but hard sees no meaning for himself. After all, the hard believes that war will be repeated over and over again. You might think that the good-natured is good (image of an angel) and the hard is evil (image of the devil)? On the one hand, if you look objectively, this is almost true, but on the other hand, the concept of "good" and "evil" is very contradictory. Take, for

example, one case from the real life of many people. A good-natured saw a skinny animal wandering around and out of pity took it to his home. The hard did not want to take such an animal. As a result, the animal became dependent on its owners, which is bad for it, as it begins to lose its natural skills of hunting for prey and navigating the terrain. And this is the animal's only goal - to survive. After that, the animal began to crap in the house, not yielding to education, and then it turned out that he still has health problems. The good-natured owner decided to treat it with shots and pills, which led not only to the sudden death of the animal, but also to financial costs. Thus, as we can see from this example, the opinion hard of the firm was correct from the beginning, despite the good-natured one's pity for the animal and his poor understanding of the consequences. Then, there are 2 kinds of good-natured - by mission and by psyche, and 2 kinds of hard - by mission and by psyche. These are the assignment (task). Their assignments are in lecture #2 and in Table №3 on the schematic. Let's take all the assignments and put them in the list:

people (+)
work (-)
truth (-)
false (+)
conclusion (+)
communicativity (+)
external environment (-)
reticence (-)

The purpose and coloring of emotions. As you can see, where "people", "work", "truth" and "false" stand is taken from lecture #2, and where "conclusion", "reticence", "communicativity" and "external environment" stand is taken from Table №3. We remember that the basis of socionics is relationship. Let's say that the coloring of an emotion supports an relationship. This coloring speaks its own language:

"People". The relationship is built with whom? With people, so we put +
"Work" - work? And relationship comes second or lower after any work? That's why we put - .
"Truth". Why do you need truth in a relationship? You probably want conflict since you're looking for proof or truth? That's why it's - .
"False". Well and yes, for a relationship to work, you need to be able to fudge or embellish, so we put +
"Conclusion". Obviously, relationship works, so give it a +
"Communicativity". Oh, that's a direct route to relationship, so put +
"External Environment". Where's the relationship? Let's put -
"Reticence". What about relationship? Let's put -
"This is an opinion about the coloring of emotions."

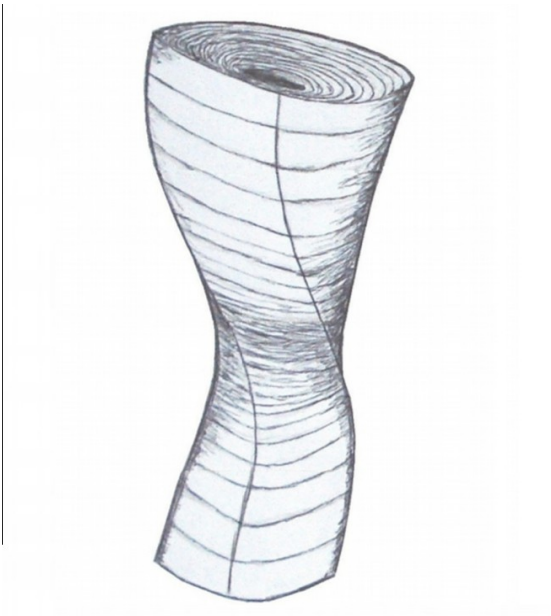
Now let's take these assignments and "+" and "-" and fill in Tables №2a and 2b. In these tables there are functions and there are emotions in the head to which these assignments we have talked about in this lecture relate. Now let's take a close look at the first row, where type is LSI, in Table №2a. Notice that the assignments have two of the same word "truth" - this is a strong assignment, we insert this word in the blank column. We look at the top of the column where the word "truth" is, there is the word "mission". We take into account and go to the column where the emotion in the body is, they have the words "psyche" and "mission" there, lean on the second one, the task in the mission at LSI is "Conclusion (+)". We take " Conclusion (+)" and paste it into the next empty column in the LSI row. And that's it. What you get at the end is "Conclusion (+)". - a rational point of view, because rationals, if you remember, don't have emotions in their heads. Where the + (plus) is good-natured. Below in the lines after LSI, where there is a - (minus), it is hard. To visualize how the two words "truth" and "conclusion" interact, we need to visualize well how they work together in practice, and then we can see the approximate image of LSI -

"Inspector". Earlier, Gulenko called social role of types, and these tables confirmed his theory. In Table №2b everything comes out somewhat differently. The reason is the presence of emotions in the head of irrationals. In the columns where there are function assignments, we select strong assignments and insert them into the empty column. Then, based on psyche or mission, we pick body emotion assignments and insert them into another column. And it seems like they should have stuck to the decision they made, as in Table №2a, but the emotions in the head make themselves known and push where the functional assignments are - that's where the irrational viewpoint shows up. That's why in the first row of the SLE "truth (-)" - is hard. Etc. The image of irrational types is built on the basis of function assignments as well as body emotion assignments - depending on the circumstances.

Lection #8. Coloring of emotion and cycle

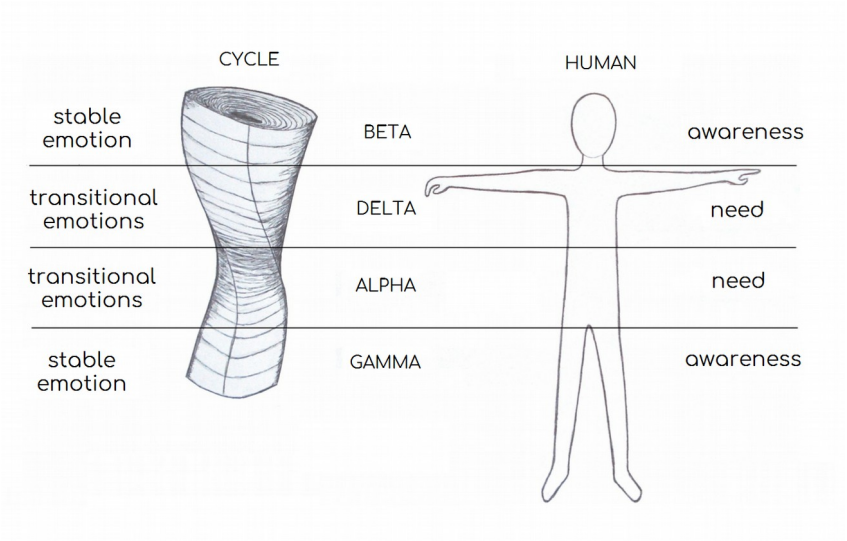
In Table №28 in the schematic you can see the coloring of the human body (hair color and eye color), where on the left the hard have a dark appearance and on the right the good-natured have a light appearance. Practice shows that these people are typical. More precisely, exemplary in appearance. Our observations have shown that in life the majority of people belonging to one type will be externally similar to this type, that is shown in Table №28. As you see, here are faces of real famous people of different types, and you surely know them, and if not, you can read about them in the Internet at any moment. Now we will name them to you, starting with LIE clockwise. Paavo Nurmi, Sergei Bodrov Jr, Nikola Tesla, Charlie Chaplin, Sergei Yesenin, Alexandre Dumas, Velimir Khlebnikov, Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, Renoir Auguste, Jim Morrison, Carl Gustav Jung, Honoré de Balzac, Bertolt Brecht, John Lennon, Vyacheslav Tikhonov, Paco de Lucia. You may still notice that the people standing next door look alike. In what ways are they similar? As our practice shows, they are similar in face shape and facial

expressions, figure and behavior. Many of you in reality have cyclical facial features. There is not only cyclic genetics, but also quadrogenetics, about it there is in the Table №27 in the scheme. About quadras, in socionics there are only 4 of them. Quadra is a group consisting of 4 types united by common values. Scientists have named them in alphabetical order: 1) Alpha, 2) Beta, 3) Gamma, and 4) Delta. In what quadras include types, you will learn in the Table №10 on the scheme. The quadras there are not in alphabetical order. Why? This we will explain to you now, and the continuation about it is in the lecture #9. And now let's return to quadra genetics for a while. What is interesting, in practice we have noticed that Beta and Delta often have a lower forehead (frontal bone) than the parietal bone of the skull, while Alpha and Gamma - vice versa. A forehead shape resembling a "Mickey Mouse" is often found in Deltas. Broad shoulders and narrow hips, regardless of gender, can be seen in Gamma. Dimples on the chin and between the lips are more common in Alpha, less often - in other quadras. And this is by no means the limit of external features, if we work in this direction in the future. Thus, from Table №28 in the scheme we make Picture №1, but without faces. This is a cycle. In profile. There is a coloring of emotions, body emotions, emotions in the head, and 16 types. You can add all 4 temperaments to each type, but you won't need it for theoretical study. As you can see, the zones in place are stable emotions, the zones in the hole are transitional emotions. A transition to another zone. Why does this happen? It turns out that in life, the types in the stable zone have high a high self-evaluation, and for this reason they have awareness working for them. And then there's the need, which is where types with transient emotions belong, which hints that they have low self-esteem. Thus, the former and the latter have different meanings. More on these will be in lecture #9, as we have already reported. In the front is the cycle. It resembles in shape a vortex. Here is the Picture #11:



Apparently, the cycle moves due to transient emotions, which are in the center. Next, we make up the cycle in the unfolded form, it is shown in Picture №2 on the scheme. Here, as well as in Picture №1, all emotions are in place: coloring emotions, body emotions, emotions in the head and 16 types, but also, as it turned out, there are assignments (psyche and mission), as well as 4 quadras. Where can the cycle be located? After all, there is only one type in a person, but in a cycle there are all 16. Can we consider that the cycle is emotions in the air, i.e. external emotions? And now let's recollect, on Picture №3 in the scheme the connection of internal emotions with external environment is shown. Is there something in common between internal emotions and external emotions? Let's look at picture #12. It turns out, there is. That is why quadras are not arranged in alphabetical order. If we nevertheless assume that the cycle is in the air, then we are talking about reincarnation. That is,

emotions are eternal. Look at the Picture #12:



What we put into ourselves in this life, such will be our emotions in the next life. Everything depends on whether we fulfill our tasks or not. For clarity, we can look at Picture №5 in the schematic. Information affects temperament, whether it is a rude word in our address or boorish behavior in our direction - whether it will harm us or not, depends on our mind and willpower, as well as on the circumstances. Information does not pressure the type, other types do, and this pressure is both psychological and physical. The type remains under pressure until the end of life, as practice shows. Otherwise Jung and we would not have found this function in people.

Lecture #9. Manifestations (phenomena)

Now there will be a topic about the rest of the manifestations that are included in the scheme. Let us list all that we have studied:

1) Emotions in the head (rational and irrational) - we talked about this in lecture #1.
2) Manifestations of function (concrete and abstract) - we talked about this in lectures #2 and #3.
3) Manifestations of emotions in the body (aristocrat and democrat) - we talked about this in lecture #5.
4) Coloring of emotions (good-natured and hard) - we talked about it in lecture #7.
5) Manifestations of external emotions (awareness and need) - we will talk about them in this lecture.
6) Manifestations of coloring of emotions (passive and active) - we will talk about them in this lecture.
7) Consequences of the actions of external emotions (questim and declatim) - in this lecture we will talk about them.
8) Functions (logic, ethics, sensorics and intuition) - we will talk about them in lecture #2.
9) Body Emotions (introvert and extrovert) - we will talk about them in lecture #5.

Now we will try to explain the meanings of the consequences of the effects of external emotions - "Quest (questim)" and "Declaim (declatim)". These phenomena were discovered by Ausra Augustinaviciute. Questim asks questions mentally and in deed, takes a pause in conversation unconsciously, the opinion of other people is important to him, he willingly draws any information. Compliant, prefers not to argue than to argue. Declatim is stubborn, denies other people's information, often does not want to listen to the other. He has his own opinion on any matter, even if absurd, unyielding, often argues. From the

outside declatim in communication often looks like a confident person. Questim, on the contrary, does not have a firm position, a person constantly doubts. It would seem that these manifestations can be easily determined in practice, but in fact not everything is so simple. Why? Here you need to take into account the factor where a person takes his roles in life matters and in the case. For example, the boss fulfills his duties to his subordinates, if such an order to him from higher circles. Otherwise, he has no place there. As parents before children, requires obedience from children. Values of displays of coloring of emotions are "passive" and "active". Passive ones are subjective and objective. It is the same with active ones - there are subjective and objective. The subjective passive is the same person as the objective active. The subjective active is the same person as the objective passive. The subjective passive (led) is cultured in relationships, observes in which direction the relationship goes, prefers to wait than to take the initiative in communication. The subjective active (leading) is demanding and outwardly caring, strives for results, prefers to take the initiative rather than wait for an answer or suggestion. Objective-active acts here and now - "it's better now, then it will be late" and does not like to wait in the external environment, objective-passive postpones things for later - "this time it won't work, I'll go tomorrow", and can also wait quietly in the external environment. The leading (subjective active) complains more often about working hard than about he is actually working. He is therefore the objective passive. The subordinate (subjective passive) does not complain, works hard, and believes that he should. He is therefore the objective active. The meanings of these manifestations are similar to the meanings of emotions in the head (rational and irrational), if you remember them from lecture #1, so be more careful in your study of socionics. Finally, the manifestations of external emotions are awareness and need (see Picture #12). This Picture has a direct connection with Table №32. People who attach great importance to clothing, cosmetics and appearance, posing in front of a camera or video camera,

may spend a long time demonstrating their beauty, comparing it with others and evaluating it. Such people have low self-esteem. And people with a high self-evaluation are those people who often remember past failures, think about their experiences. Self-expression through speech forms low self-esteem. People with a high self-evaluation have no expression other than remorse or guilt. Hence our observation of the quadra in reality, where such values manifest themselves in objective form. About subjective values we have in Table №10 in the schematic. What does each quadra enjoy in reality? According to our observations it turned out as follows: Beta gets high from his own laziness, the image of a walker. Delta gets high from speculation and trade, the image of a trader. Alpha likes glamor, the image of a romantic. Gamma gets high from feasts and gifts, the image of a gypsy. If we judge by material components, then in life Beta finds a common language with Gamma, and Alpha - with Delta. Which coincides with the manifestations of external emotions. From all the lectures we draw a conclusion: when values are not yet formed until 16-20 years old, it would be optimal to distribute the concrete and abstract to different schools, where they could manifest their talents in the right direction. Plus the aristocracy and democracy that supports this idea plays an important role here. What will be comfortable for a subjective aristocrat and an objective democrat in communication with adults like them will be uncomfortable for a subjective democrat and an objective aristocrat, and vice versa. This was discussed in lecture #5 and in Table №17 in the schematic. Manifestation and signs (instrument or tool) are opposite to each other in that the former cannot exist in parallel with its opposite in pairing phenomenon, unlike the latter. Manifestations are of two kinds: TIM and relational. TIM manifestations are those that are mentioned in the socionics scheme, e.g., the well-known "questim-declatim", "aristocrat-democrat", etc. Kindred manifestations are types that, when combined with other phenomena, such as category and/or temperament and/or other socionic phenomena, subsequently create a new image

(characteristic) of the innate phenomenon. These come in socionic and near-socionics forms. For example, the opposite of free will is conscience, and these phenomena can be considered socionic manifestations, as they too are innate manifestations and have a connection with the type. However atypical types by virtue of their atypicality often ignore and dull their some innate manifestations and copy from other types opposite manifestations. These manifestations that they copy from others are called "near-socionics" manifestations. Near-socionics manifestations be of short duration.

Lecture #10. Overall picture of schematics and basics of schema

Let us now, for the sake of clarity, explain the complex relationships that are present in schemas. The relationship of Table №8 to Table №15. This is the most complex relationship. As you can see, in Table №15, the aspects are in the first column and their human socionic qualities are in the second column. These qualities are subjective, that is they work in relations, as objective qualities for the Table №8 we do not use, that's why they are objective. The third column is the inverse, meaning that, theoretically, we crave a response from the object after we manifest our qualities. For example, to build a theoretical pattern let's take a person with "White Logic" and a person with "Black Logic". "White Logic" is attentiveness or nobility or generosity (practitioner), "Black Logic" is churchliness or spirituality (theorist). "White logic" works in practice, helps people and acts in this direction, "Black logic" works in theory, believes that it is enough to be honest, follow the commandments, do not violate the rules of etiquette and for this he will be rewarded. "White Logic" thinks differently: "One must act and it will be rewarded for it." And it expects "Black Logic" to act to realize this. And "Black Logic" doesn't think of doing anything to realize it, it proves its good qualities in words, which makes "White Logic" doubtful. "White Logic" proves its good

qualities in deed, in action, which "Black Logic" doubts. "It works!" - thinks "Black Logic". "What she says is hypocrisy!" - thinks "White Logic." That's what distrust looks like to them. As for "theorist" and "practitioner" in subjective qualities, they are not related to the coloring of emotions. The next example is the "black sensorics" and "white intuitives". "Black Sensorics" believe they are trust and sincerity because of their boldness and lack of intrusiveness. But in reality, trust and sincerity are hard to come by. And here "Black Sensorics" does not expect "White Intuition" to care, and this is what "White Intuition" is impressed (flattery) by "Black Sensorics". Which is analogous to "White Intuition" who longs to feel useful to others, but it's not easy to meet a sympathetic person in her life who needs caring. That's when she meets a "Black Sensoric" who gladly accepts care from "White Intuition". This is what flattery looks like from both sides. Besides these reactions, there are others: misunderstanding, the trust, test and education. And this is what we have in Table №8 after our work. In socionics there are 16 types of relationships, the most complex of them are dominant relationships. Here the personality shows conscious aggression to the object, who does not understand the reason for such a reference to him and does not know how to formulate the right response or apply a position or reaction so as not to offend this personality. The psychologist will not help the weaker party of the audit to respond calmly to the behavior of the audit. Nor will he or she help the individual not to be in conflict with the dual (dualistic) relationship. Therefore, it is obvious that a psychologist has nothing to do in socionics. Therefore, it is worthwhile to study intertypical relationships for those who have a good understanding of socionics and work with socionics. Our table of intertype relations (Table #3):

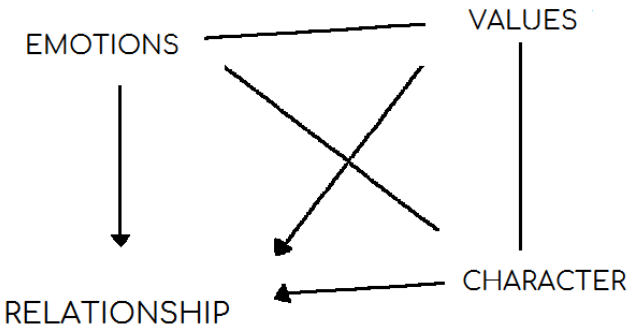
Table #3

	LSI	LIE	EIE	ESI	LII	LSE	EII	ESE	IEE	SEI	ILE	SLI	ILI	SLE	SEE	IEI
LSI	Id	U	Att	B	R	Est	Sel	S	Str	↵E	↵D	Con	↴E	Br	↴D	C
IEI	C	↵D	Br	↵E	↴E	Str	Con	↴D	Est	R	S	Sel	B	Att	U	Id
EIE	Att	B	Id	U	S	Sel	Est	R	Con	↵D	↵E	Str	↴D	C	↴E	Br
SLE	Br	↵E	C	↵D	↴D	Con	Str	↴E	Sel	S	R	Est	U	Id	B	Att
LSE	Est	R	Sel	S	U	Id	Att	B	C	↴D	↴E	Br	↵D	Con	↵E	Str
IEE	Str	↴E	Con	↴D	↵D	C	Br	↵E	Id	U	B	Att	S	Sel	R	Est
SLI	Con	↴D	Str	↴E	↵E	Br	C	↵D	Att	B	U	Id	R	Est	S	Sel
EII	Sel	S	Est	R	B	Att	Id	U	Br	↴E	↴D	C	↵E	Str	↵D	Con
LII	R	Est	S	Sel	Id	U	B	Att	↴D	C	Br	↴E	Con	↵D	Str	↵E
SEI	↴E	Str	↴D	Con	C	↵D	↵E	Br	U	Id	Att	B	Sel	S	Est	R
ESE	S	Sel	R	Est	Att	B	U	Id	↴E	Br	C	↴D	Str	↵E	Con	↵D
ILE	↴D	Con	↴E	Str	Br	↵E	↵D	C	B	Att	Id	U	Est	R	Sel	S
LIE	U	Id	B	Att	Est	R	S	Sel	↵E	Str	Con	↵D	Br	↴E	C	↴D
SEE	↵D	C	↵E	Br	Str	↴E	↴D	Con	R	Est	Sel	S	Att	B	Id	U
ESI	B	Att	U	Id	Sel	S	R	Est	↵D	Con	Str	↵E	C	↴D	Br	↴E
ILI	↵E	Br	↵D	C	Con	↴D	↴E	Str	S	Sel	Est	R	Id	U	Att	B

If there were only intertype relations, such relations would be incomplete, as it is worth to take into account its categories and presence of temperament in a person, which give one more form of relations, therefore there are 8 more kinds of relations (which are on the schematic). What is the difference between a relationship type and a relationship kind? A relationship type is a scenario, an image of a relationship, what a relationship looks like and how it differs from other relationships. A relationship kind is a period of time, its existence in reality, how it began and how it ended. About Table №19 in the schematic, in the column where there is "people and city", "nature", "object and detail", "a parallel world" - this is a person's perception, his preference. What would you prefer to draw most often? What topics would you prefer to discuss? What would you prefer to see most often in life? These can be defined in art, in culture, in creativity, in communication, but it's difficult, because we often see and draw for people to see and hear, not for our own enjoyment, right? We come to the modern world to enter society, to make money, to live, and we think about our pleasure last, right? The connection between Table №10 and Picture №4 in the schematic has a hidden meaning. It tells us that the mind and soul have their own assignment. The purpose of the mind: the mission is “Academic performance and self-realization”, the psyche is to give "Offspring and childbirth”. The outcome: awareness. Purpose of the soul: mission - “Feelings and love”, psyche - "Sex and delight”. Conclusion: need. We have already discussed this in the previous lecture. Table №11 shows that depression is inherent in some types. Here we are talking about congenital depression, not to be confused with chronic depression, which arises as a result of external pressure or unfavorable circumstances. It is worth considering whether sedative pills and relaxation treatments can be used for people with congenital depression when they don't ask for them. In the same table there are it says temperaments. If any temperaments are omitted in parentheses, it means that these qualities are less noticeable in reality with these

temperaments. Since temperament encompasses the type, this was already discussed in lecture #4. Therefore, in reality, the qualities are only clearly visible in certain temperaments in Table №11. The relationship of Table №11 to Table №23 in the schematic. Here we are talking about two attitudes - 3rd and 7th, which coincide with table №23, where one of the quadras is "deaf" and has no close connection with the superior quadra. This means that there is nothing common in the relationship between them and they do not cause aggression to each other. There is truth in every science and we can see it. Is there truth in socionics? Yes. There are 4 basic phenomena that we all know and see in life: 1) different personalities, 2) different relationships, 3) different values and 4) different emotions. These undeniable phenomena are the truth. These 4 basic phenomena are the pinnacle of socionics, and it is because of them that the schema was created. Everything that is included in the schema has a relationship to each other and is therefore considered true. Those phenomena that have no relation to the schematics and are not included in it are considered unfounded. And the details (what character? what relation? what emotions? and what values?) - here it all depends on perception, one's own vision and personal liking/antipathy. The reasons for this are in lecture #2 and Table №19. Details in socionics always remain insignificant. Therefore, the basis of the chart will be the relationship and everything connected with it. For a general idea let's look at the Picture where all 4 basic phenomena closely connected with each other are located (picture #13). If you remove at least one of them, the scheme will lose its meaning. Why? Because if emotions are removed, then any relation will not hurt a person so much, it will not hit the sore spots, there will be no offenses, shock, hypnosis, quarrels, love and nagging. Then there would be no need to create such a schematic as socionics. But since socionics has existed for many years and still exists, it means that people care about something in relationships. It will be noticeable that society is divided into 2 groups, ignorance and hostility will not be noticeable in these

relationships. Is this what it looks like in reality? Of course it doesn't. If you remove the values - there would be no division into groups in the classroom, in the type, in society, as there always has been and is. Relationships would look blurred and monotonous. Which is also not true. Here is Picture #13:



If we take away character, then relationships will be divided into 2 groups, and only emotions will be visible, there will be no diversity in relationships, which means there can be no compromise, and the chaos will last until the mass death of all mankind. What has saved us from the certain death of all mankind? Because of the two types of relationships (Seductive and Related) we stick together despite different views and values. There are theoretical tables and practical tables in the scheme. Theoretical tables are tables for theoretical study, seeking truth through logical and psychological representation. For example, in Tables №2a and №2b social role of TIM - these roles have nothing to do with reality, because some temperaments do not allow social role of TIM in reality, so tables

№2a and №2b are theoretical. Theoretical tables: T.1, T.2a, T.2b, T.5, T.8, T.9, T.16, T.17, T.20, T.23, T.29, P.1, P.2, P.3, P.4, P.5, P.6, P.7. All theoretical tables were created in order to check if there are coincidences after combining two different paths (in one - signs, in the other - qualities). Practical tables: T.3, T.4, T.6, T.7, T.10, T.11, T.12, T.13, T.14, T.15, T.18, T.19, T.21, T.22, T.24, T.25, T.26, T.27, T.28, T.30, T.31, T.32, T.33. These tables are intended for checking similarity with reality, with oneself, and also for researching it in practice. If to build the image of each type by good or bad qualities, for example, IEI is soft and non-conflictive, then this type of relations will not be. Because in life, ESE thinks differently about IEI. Therefore, there are no bad and good qualities in the schema. Believing in schema is the same as believing in the laws of logic. To check if all these connections in the schema are true is what the aspect model was invented for, so that all the connections are true. In conclusion, I would like to say that we are working on the fact that socionics is perceived as a science and gives it a place of honor next to genetics, psychology and other sciences.

Lecture #11. Installations (settings)

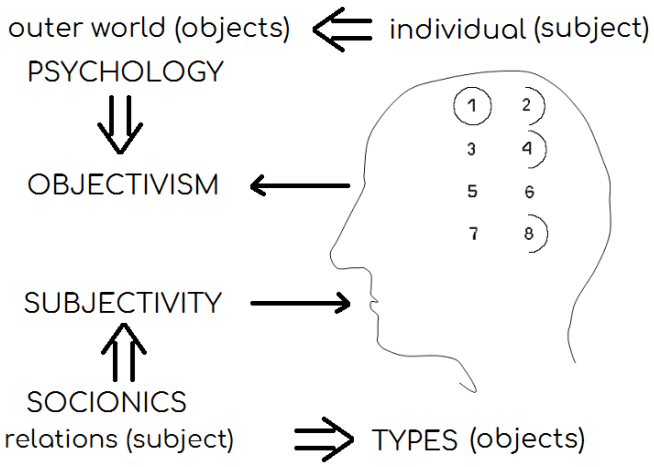
In order to study aspects and phenomena, let us first understand how attitudes work in human thinking. In studying thinking, we came to the conclusion that all people cannot have two or more installations at the same time. Therefore, one installation works in thinking at a time, and each attitude will work in turn, depending on where we are and how we perceive external factors. First, let's go through the stages.

Stage I: Objectivism and subjectivity.

Objectivism - is expressed in terms of external environments and objects (e.g., car, gasoline, apple, sugar, dog, person, people) that are independent of a person's opinion or judgment, while subjectivity - is expressed in terms of the

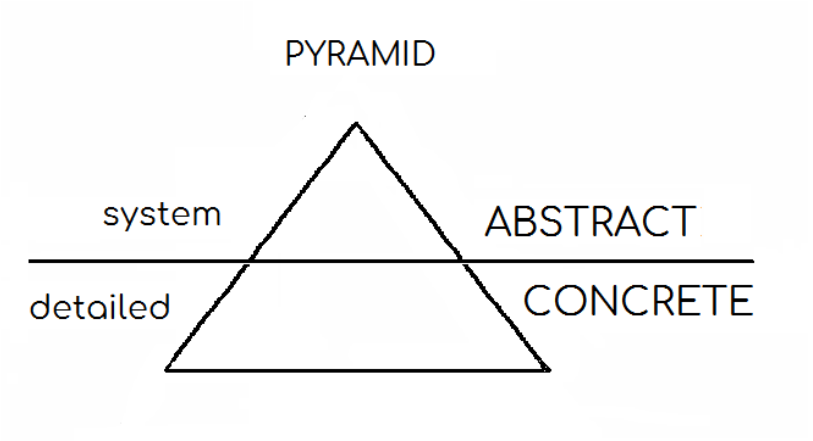
subject's personal relationship to those environments or objects, using his or her personal opinion or belief. For example, each person can have a personal attitude to some object, to the external environment and form their beliefs and tastes during their life. This is from the point of view of psychology. And now about socionics. In socionics the subject of judgment is the relation between types of people. This relation works only when a person receives some information from an object and/or a person gives his information to an object. It should be noted that a thought is not obvious information because a thought stays in the head and its information does not come out of a person's mouth. Therefore, thought is objective. Thought is reasoned about in psychology and in objective socionics. Objective psychology considers a person who is fixated on the external world (objects). That is, the subject in psychology is the person. The psychologist is also a subject in psychology. Subjective socionics considers the relationship between the individual and the object. Thus, the subject in socionics will be relationships, and the objects will be people. The socionic in socionics is also considered an object because relationships, such as inter-types and types, are a law of nature and a certain pattern that no human being can break or influence. Not even a socionicist, psychologist or any other thinking expert can influence such relationships.

For illustration, let us look at Picture #14:



Objective qualities and objectivists will be the obstacle to identifying the relationship. Our schematic hints that objectivists are abstract people. The abstract don't know how to categorize phenomena into qualities/things, into phenomena/actions, into concrete/abstract, into objectivism/subjectivity, and so on. And they don't see, for example, that logic in relationships works. Take LSI, for example. He's an "inspector", right? He's not just an inspector at work. His task in life is to monitor the object's speech, to detect errors and inconsistencies in wording, to ask questions, to clarify, etc. This is the very subjective logic that you see working in relationships. The abstract, unlike the concrete, do not notice details, do not understand similar schemes created by the concrete, and do not see singular connections between phenomena. Abstract logicians are only able to see external phenomena such as a system, a domain, any science or

mechanism where many connections are intertwined and working simultaneously, their goal is to see the whole mechanism working. Therefore, we call them system logicians, and a concrete logician has a detailed logic (picture #15). Concrete, unlike abstract ones, see one connection that works only in one direction, their goal is to see the exact result. For example, in ruling a state, the concrete one does not see abstract things and for this reason pressures the people and other rulers, as a ruler he can be bad. Here is Picture #15:



The abstract sees abstract things and therefore is able to rule the country. The concrete shows abilities in deed - makes food quality, makes service convenient, makes attitudes explicit, and so on.

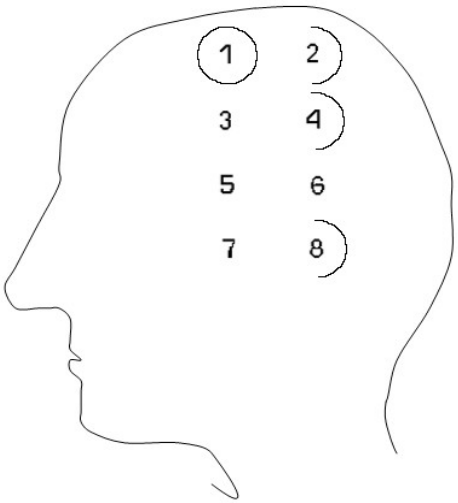
Stage II: What is psychology for and what is socionics for?

First we look at how psychology works. Psychology defines external functions - the human condition, behavior in action, actions, emotions, outlook, attitudes toward someone, toward

something. Intertype relationships do not work in psychology. Socionics defines intertype relationships - position, behavior in conversation, reaction, emotion, view, point of view, opinion, information, and so on. Intertype relationships in socionics work. This means that the mindset of each type, that is, the subjective qualities of a person, can be seen exactly in socionics.

Stage III: Which installations (settings) work more often than others?

In socionics, the first installation (setting) is the basic position of a person who works always and everywhere, where there is no pressure and there is a habitual way of life, working only with close and familiar people. For clarity, let's look at picture #16:

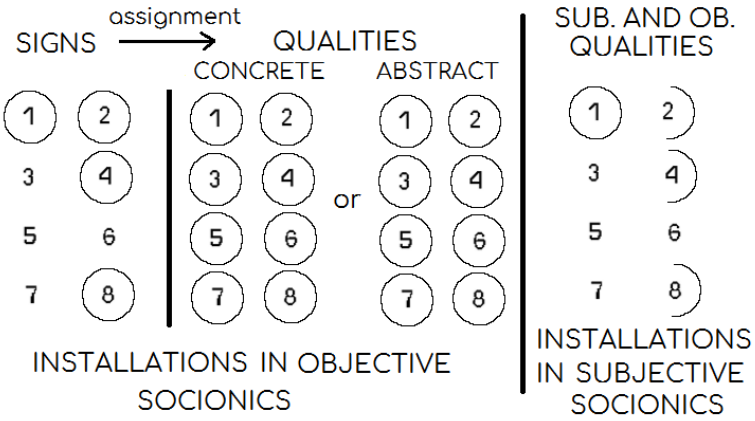


The second installation, as an auxiliary installation, acts on its own and works alternately with the first installation. The fourth installation works only in a circle of strangers, where contact with these people is required. In this case the second installation will be an auxiliary installation of the fourth installation, i.e. it will alternate with the fourth installation. The eighth installation works when a person receives information that he is not satisfied with. Then he turns on that quality which is in awakening. That is the aggressive reaction to that information. For example, someone who has "White Intuition" in the first installation gives information that will harm those who have "White Intuition" in the eighth installation. The other installations - 3,5,6,7 - do not work. Let's explain it by example. The reaction in the third installation in all types is the same - a person is embarrassed or disappointed as soon as he receives painful information or behavior from the outside, feels out of place near a particular person who gave him painful information or behavior. Fifth installation - the reaction of all the types is the same - the person supports and approves of the information presented to him/her by the fifth installation, but he/she does not put this information into practice or discuss it (which resembles something similar to laziness). The sixth installation - the reaction to this installation is the same for all types - a person becomes passive, does not know what to say and how to act in a situation when he receives information in which he does not understand well. In attitude to the object that has this aspect in the first installation, all show increased interest. And, at last, on the seventh installation also reaction at all types is the same, the person conducts observation and nothing else. This is what the schematic is talking about.

Conclusion: according to our research, in subjective socionics a person's TIM is manifested in the first and second installations (settings). The fourth installation in socionics also plays a role similar to these installations. The eighth installation works in some specific cases. The remaining installations (3,5,6,7) do not

show qualities and aspects.

Stage IV: 8 or 16 aspects? After three stages, being in subjective socionics, we begin to realize that if we take "Black Ethics" and think that in the first installation "Black Ethics" is the same in ESE and EIE, it would be wrong. Otherwise, it would appear that the ESE and EIE is the same person. To determine the TIM, we need to know the directions (picture #17):



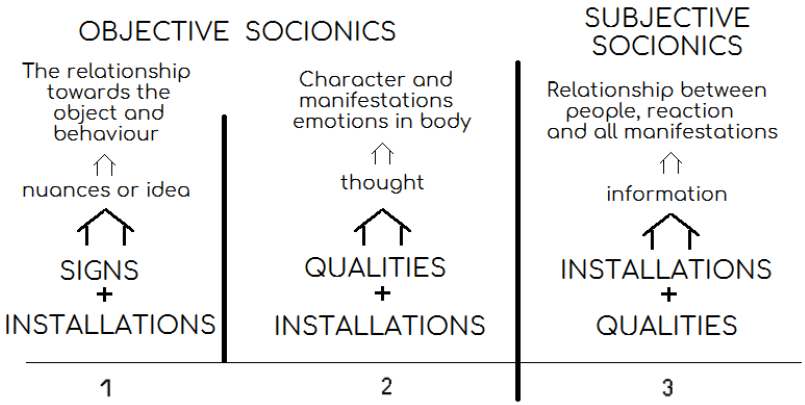
The 1st direction - if you want to see behavior and attitude to the world, to the object, to yourself, you need functions. Functions can be identified in a function questionnaire, in poems, in essays, in drawings, etc. A picture is more in line with reality - sensory functions, etc. It is also possible to identify the work of functions together with installations. For example, when driving a car, a working "abstract sensory (AS)" will often notice the fact whether the road is clean and of good quality, while a working "concrete sensory (CS)" will often notice the depth and width of a pothole and drive around it. The obstacle in the first

direction would be perceptions (preferences), there are 4 of them, there is a table about it in Table №13 or Table №19. Temperaments do not affect functions. Several installations can work simultaneously in the first direction, the result in the first direction will be nuances or ideas. Here is a table #4, where you will see what functions each type has, we will apply this table to the first direction:

LSI-LSE	EIE-EII	SLE-SLI	IEI-IEE
CL CS	CE CI	CS CL	CI CE
AI AE	AS AL	AE AI	AL AS
CI CE	CS CL	CE CI	CL CS
AL AS	AE AI	AS AL	AI AE
LII-LIE	ESE-ESI	ILE-ILI	SEI-SEE
AL AI	AE AS	AI AL	AS AE
CS CE	CI CL	CE CS	CL CI
AS AE	AI AL	AE AS	AL AI
CL CI	CE CS	CI CL	CS CE

For the second direction, we made Table №11 "Description of all innate types" in the scheme. In the second direction there is an obstacle - temperament closes some qualities, but it does not mean that these qualities are not visible or do not work. For this you need a special questionnaire for qualities, and there you can see the qualities that are in a person. Theoretically, all 16 human qualities exist, but half of them don't work in a person for two reasons: 1) there are only 8 installations and 2) qualities come in concrete and abstract. Let's look at the picture #18 with an example. If you want to see type in yourself or in others in reality, then you need socionic human qualities, which we have found out and entered into socionics. Qualities have been

constructed on the basis of assignment of functions, thanks to the scheme. Connecting them with installations (settings), let's visualize how they interact, and we will see the image of types and the manifestation of body emotions in the theory. Here is picture #18:



But also do not forget about temperament, which can overshadow some qualities. In the second direction only one installation works at one time, the result in the second direction will be a thought. If you want to see all the other manifestations, except for the manifestations of body emotions, or to know the position or approach, as well as the type in communication, then you take the installations and combine them with the qualities. That is here it turns out the opposite way, if we remember that in the second direction we take first qualities and connect them with installations, then in the third direction it turns out the opposite way, first we take installations and connect them with qualities, and you will notice that they work differently. And if we connect in theory the first installation or the second installation (or the fourth or eighth installation) of a person with the first installation or the second installation (or the fourth or

eighth installation) of an object, we will see that there intertypical relations work in contrast to objective socionics. Since the positions are different for all types - these are the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 8th installations, then the reactions are the same for all types - these are the 3rd, 5th, 6th, and 7th installations. In the third direction only one installation is working at a time, the result in the third direction will be information. In the third direction we define the TIM by intertype relations in practice. But before that we first define international relations (relations categories), then we define relationship kinds, and after that we define intertype relations. Here is table #5:

LSI		EIE		SLE		IEI	
G	Con	Pr	W	Con	G	W	Pr
N	Mer	F	S	Mer	N	S	F
W	Pr	Con	G	Pr	W	G	Con
S	F	Mer	N	F	S	N	Mer
LSE		**EII**		**SLI**		**IEE**	
S	F	Mer	N	F	S	N	Mer
W	Pr	Con	G	Pr	W	G	Con
N	Mer	F	S	Mer	N	S	F
G	Con	Pr	W	Con	G	W	Pr
LII		**ESE**		**ILE**		**SEI**	
I-t	M	A	T	M	I-t	T	A
I-s	Ps	C	O	Ps	I-s	O	C
T	A	M	I-t	A	T	I-t	M
O	C	Ps	I-s	C	O	I-s	Ps
LIE		**ESI**		**ILI**		**SEE**	
O	C	Ps	I-s	C	O	I-s	Ps
T	A	M	I-t	A	T	I-t	M
I-s	Ps	C	O	Ps	I-s	O	C
I-t	M	A	T	M	I-t	T	A

This table #5 belongs to the third direction. Red font - objective qualities, black font - subjective qualities.
You can also apply the table #5, in which we have taken from Table №16 and №20 abbreviated letters of socionic qualities and connected them with the phenomena "subjectivity-objectivism" for studying them with installations.

If to pass all three directions in practice on typing and results in three directions are the same, then your TIM is correct. To make it clearer: the first direction - being in the external environment (1,2,4,8 installations (settings) work for all TIMs, 3,5,6,7 installations (settings) do not work for all TIMs). The second direction - being in society (1,2,4,8 installations (settings) are explicit for all TIMs, 3,5,6,7 installations (settings) are implicit for all TIMs). The third direction - being in relationships (1,2,4,8 installations (settings) show qualities, 3,5,6,7 installations (settings) do not show qualities.

Lecture #12: Theory about socionics' connection with the Universe

We will now show some interesting connections between socionics and the Universe. We cannot say that these are facts, because we have no physical way to study what happens outside the Earth, but still we can get at least some insight into the world. Those who have not studied this scheme will understand little of what we want to show. Ausra Augustinaviciute recognized that the relationships in the "laws of physics" work. Here we have relied on the logical connection and built a whole picture of what scientists in the field of astronomy can assume.
So, everyone knows that in infinite space is our Sun. Around the Sun revolves the Earth and other planets like Mars, Venus, etc. In those days, the Earth looked almost uniform all over the surface. There was a thick vapor hanging around the Earth and the soil was constantly moist. Why was it like that? Let's get to the bottom of it. Here's what scientists say: the particles of the

nucleus have the ability to unite into a single unit, but they still haven't fully united. And all because now the passage for other particles has become narrow because of the presence of democratic particles near them. This is how changes occur on the surface of the Earth - volcanic gases, earthquakes, water cycle, etc. So, what are democratic particles? Here we mean those particles that are in the surface layers of the Earth - sand, clay, water, dust and other natural resources. They do not have the property to attract at a speed similar to themselves, but they have the property to grow (increase). And the particles of the nucleus possessing strong attraction, we will call aristocratic particles. They, unlike democratic particles, slowly increase. Kant believed that the Earth formed from the Solar Nebula. Apparently, the aristocratic elements were first attracted at a furious rate, and then the democratic elements. We can now assume that the Sun is also among the aristocratic elements. Because the galaxy is driven by magnetic fields. The rate of attraction or rejection depends on the composition and volume of the planet. The composition of all planets is different, there are planets whose composition is the same. If we are talking about socionics, there are also relationships in the cosmos, just like humans, for comparison, attraction = communication, rejection = aggression. For example, when two planets that are near each other on their own are incompatible due to magnetic field, there is rejection and subsequent collision with other planets. The composition and size of the planets depends on the speed of motion. This consequence of rejection resembles billiards, where with the help of pressure force there is a hit and another hit. And there is also attraction with other planets.

The frequency of relationships on Earth and in space is different. Scientists have not yet determined the exact frequency in space, but suggest that large galaxies collide with each other about once every nine billion years, and small galaxies three times as often.

Democratic planets break up into smaller pieces - asteroids and meteorites - when they collide. Aristocratic planets form meteorites (meteors) when they collide. The Moon, which has

not yet had time to reunite with our nucleus, has a minimal process of attraction to the nucleus. The Earth moves around the Sun due to an abundant layer of alien properties on the surface, just like the rest of the planets in our Galaxy. All necessary natural resources, their types and rocks are available on the Earth and are located separately from each other, which contributed to the development of life. The democratic particles, characterized by rigidity, had all the elements necessary for life along with the sun-like (aristocratic) particles. They are slowly attracted at close distances. Let's remember the cycle in which all the types are in, divided into flexibility and rigidity. Table №11 from the schematic talks about the Aristocratic/Democratic where the types are located. If we continue about outer emotions, where attraction works, due to magnetic properties, we will compare outer emotions with inner emotions, for example, take the LSI-EIE pair. The democratic LSI also has magnetic properties in a minimal amount, similarly in external emotions. Incidentally, this is also mentioned in Table №11 in the schematic. Here is picture #19:

Inner emotions

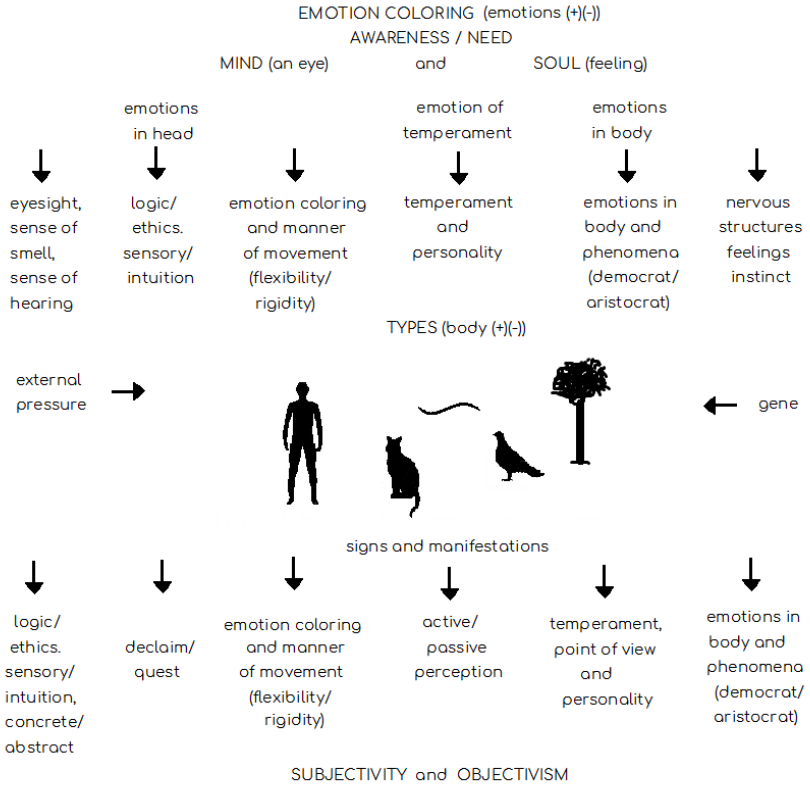
EIE		LSI
Functions		Functions
1. aristocrat in objectivism (-)	↔	1. democrat in subjectivity (+)
2. aristocrat in objectivism (-)	↔	2. democrat in subjectivity (+)
3. democrat in subjectivity (+)	↔	3. aristocrat in objectivism (-)
4. aristocrat in objectivism (-)	↔	4. democrat in subjectivity (+)
5. aristocrat in objectivism (-)	↔	5. democrat in subjectivity (+)
6. aristocrat in objectivism (-)	↔	6. democrat in subjectivity (+)
7. aristocrat in objectivism (-)	↔	7. democrat in subjectivity (+)
8. democrat in subjectivity (+)	↔	8. aristocrat in objectivism (-)

Apparently, the actions of external emotions lead to the nucleation of new bodies, and the actions of internal emotions

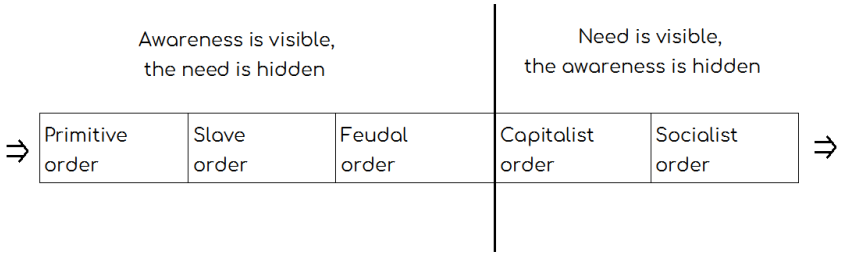
lead to the strength of relationships. Nucleation of new bodies. Something was taken from Picture №4 in the schematic. Initially bacteria and parasites appeared, a little later small creatures in the form of earthworms. The reason for this was the abundance of moisture in the soil and normalization of temperature. The worms multiplied and reached sizes of up to ten meters. Their bodies already had internal emotions. Later plants appeared, as the soil became fertile due to decomposing bodies. There were several species of them, then the number of species began to increase depending on the composition of the soil. Where the soil was more abundant and fertile and the climate was favorable, worms multiplied faster and reached considerable size. Throughout evolution, global changes occurred, possibly due to asteroids and meteorites (meteors) falling to Earth. We will briefly describe the process of change. Let's assume that the oceans are the footprints of asteroids. For example, archaeologists map the location of gold in an area of one ocean. This occurs after an unknown object collides with the Earth. Droplets of water on impact scattered all over the planet, and after some time in the place of impact there was an accumulation of water, as a hole was formed there. This is how the oceans were born. After the first catastrophe, the soil in some places became less wet, its composition and strength changed, giving rise to many species of creatures. The baby animals that survived on land acquired 2-4 legs because of the hard soil. Some scientists speculate that Antarctica is actually an icy asteroid that got stuck. They have found a trace of a meteorite that is on part of the surface of Antarctica. After catastrophes, the surface layers of the Earth are left with noticeable relief. That's why the Earth was originally uniform and why it looks different now. And that's why some creatures had hooves. They were in the mountains to flee from predators. Large creatures became extinct because of the ice age that came about as a result of the earth's axis breaking. The large creatures had tough and thick skin due to their huge size, so they were unable to grow fur and died as a result. Smaller creatures

survived by sheltering from the cold, and over time their descendants grew fur. We evolved smoothly, going from small creatures to primates to apes to monkeys. Other creatures did not have all the necessary qualities to fight the outside world, unlike apes. Man inherited much from the apes - 5 fingers, eyes in front, sense of smell, taste, instinct, sense of herding, etc. A sense of tact, herd sense and instinct - these three things made them band together in a herd and fight for territory. It was a long struggle between the apes and particularly dangerous predators that carried a threat to the apes. After realizing their victory and safety, the apes began to develop intelligence, because of which the process of transition from apes to savages was already underway, at which time primates evolved into ape-like creatures. Due to the presence of the traits signs in lecture #2, selection occurred, that is, selection for the continuation of the species. Sensorics selected for offspring the beautiful, intuitives - the intelligent and talented. The first sensorics chose by proportions of face and body, the second sensorics - by harmony of face and body. And this is still in effect today.

Picture #20:


EMOTION COLORING (emotions (+)(-))
AWARENESS / NEED
MIND (an eye)
and
SOUL (feeling)
emotions in head
emotion of temperament
emotions in body
eyesight, sense of smell, sense of hearing
logic/ ethics. sensory/ intuition
emotion coloring and manner of movement (flexibility/ rigidity)
temperament and personality
emotions in body and phenomena (democrat/ aristocrat)
nervous structures feelings instinct
TYPES (body (+)(-))
external pressure
gene
signs and manifestations
logic/ ethics. sensory/ intuition, concrete/ abstract
declaim/ quest
emotion coloring and manner of movement (flexibility/ rigidity)
active/ passive perception
temperament, point of view and personality
emotions in body and phenomena (democrat/ aristocrat)
SUBJECTIVITY and OBJECTIVISM

Savages turn into humans. And monkeys - into savages and so on. There was a struggle for power and impossibility of interaction with savages because of different level of intelligence. The savages had to be gotten rid of. There was a struggle for territory. Those creatures that did not pose a particular threat, man did not touch, and those that carried a threat to all mankind, destroyed. Animals began to feel the pressure and power of man over the world, became fearful and weak. At that point, evolution stopped. That's when the tipping point came. Many species disappeared, now it is all that is left after man became the master of our planet. Primitive people were "children of nature" - they used the gifts of nature, but in no way extracted their livelihood. Under the slave system we see a different picture - people began to produce means of subsistence, were engaged in farming, cattle breeding, crafts. And so on. Here is picture #21:



The period of active values (Table №32 from the schematic). At the time when people were still producing nothing, Delta and Alpha were suffering, now Beta and Gamma are suffering. Struggle for the state (appropriation of land). The categories (3 categories) that are at work at the moment play a role here. In the end, what we got now because of development and evolution is all because of values like sex, feelings, self-realization, and childbirth.

Dictionary

Abstract – thinks broadly and prefers to look at the whole mechanism. Way of thinking on the external level.

Active – initiative, is carried away by the result in a relationship (subjective). In the external environment, it acts here and now (objective).

Activity – a sharp movement from one point to different points.

Aristocrat – thinks about reputation. He cares what others think of him. It acts as the mind says or the need, relying on what it needs at the moment, and chooses one of them. Theatricality. Claims distributed roles and the law of nature. Sharpened for balance. Thinks more about other people's qualities and shortcomings than about his own. If you choose people or an object, aristocrat will choose an object. If you choose people or loved ones, an objective aristocrat will choose people. If you choose a relation or an object, the subjective aristocrat will choose an object. Aristocrats are more likely to support the strict distribution of roles, while the democrats prefer equality and freedom. Aristocrat pulls people around like a magnet, while the democrat pushes them away.

Aspiration (striving) – you can take it as a "gamble". Competes with the interlocutor on any topic and in any activity where they are. He develops his strength (efforts) and invests a lot of money, and other material things, in himself. He believes that this is how you can survive in difficult circumstances. Strong action and willing to reach something or compete with others.

Assignment – a task.

Attentiveness (nobility or generosity) – good that begins to act (help). He listens carefully to what the interlocutor wants to convey and draws attention to those who need support.

Awareness (mind) – a person turns on an instinct, where the environment or object calls for help. A high self-evaluation. Stable emotions.

Care (instinct) – a sense of responsibility to the object or to oneself. Shows support for those in trouble. Have a desire to cure.

Categories – are stable surface beliefs and a person's social lifestyle.

Concentration (fixedness) – gets stuck in one place for a long time and nothing can distract him until he himself switches to another object. Strong constant fixation of attention on one object or person.

Concreteness – relies on only one object and works for a long time with one object without distraction.

Conscious emotions – emotions in adequate condition, born in the process of the work of thinking.

Constancy – is devotion. Stays in one place for a long time and does not move. He is satisfied with the current state of affairs, he is not embarrassed by the previous state of affairs in the relationship.

Control – checks for a long time where something suspicious or not according to the rules for society or appears by itself.

Cycle – circulation of emotions.

Declaim (declatim) - obstinacy, denial, unwillingness to listen and hear. Appeals to people in an affirmative manner. From the outside it looks like a self-confident person.

Democrat – thinks about mental comfort. He doesn't care what people think of him. Acts at the behest of the soul and mind, values freedom and the right to choose. Claims equality and luck. Likes changes. Demonstrates his or her strengths. If you have to choose between people or an object, a democrat will choose people. If you choose between people or relatives, an objective democrat will choose relatives. If you choose a relation or an object, the subjective democrat will choose relation.

Emotion coloring (+/-) – Good-natured/hard. The volume of emotions and their color (from bright to dark). Emotions in head and emotions in body.

Emotions in body - introvert and extrovert.

Emotions in head – rational and irrational.

Ethics - is a function that dwarfs the trail. The purpose of casuistic is to contact with people and to build relationship. Abstract ethics is created for external level and may have an easy contact and support relations with lots of people. Concrete ethics is created for more internal level and it describes the words more precisely to build a quality dialogue or in order to play the role, express the feelings or create any scenario in certain relationship. The purpose of the psyche is people, the purpose of the mission is to create false. There is no emotions.

External emotions - emotions, «floating» in the air.

External pressure - pressure of people on personality.

Extrovert - moves a lot. When talking, he has a tendency to gesticulate with his hands. Sharp. The purpose of the psyche is communicativity, the purpose of the mission is the extetnal environment. Maximum emotions in the head.

Fantasy (whim) – imaginations that do not correspond to reality. The volume of imaginations is unlimited in time.

Function – is a tool, sign or instrument

Good-natured - tuned in to positive emotions. Belief, theory.

Hard - attuned to negative emotions. Knowledge, practice.

High self-esteem – some people have innate high self-esteem, while the others have low self-esteem. Those who have high self-esteem have no doubt in their actions and relaxed in their behaviour. It may seem that these people already have everything in their life and they don't need anything new. These people are not afraid to look uptidy or scruffy. They can get mad if you will tell something negative about their appearence. For example, they may forget to shave their face and body and consider it normal. Or even when they go outdoors they may forget to dye or wash their hair but still they will have confident position. But normally, their behaviour may look impudent or self-confident in the eyes of those who have low self-esteem.

Idea – is an act of frequent occurrence and manifestation of any thoughts. An open person. Maximum emotions in the head.

Information metabolism - exchange and transfer of information.

Instrumental functions – sensory and intuition. These functions work with the 5 senses (eyesight, sense of smell, sense of

hearing).

Interest – takes to study an object that aroused interest or meaning in him. And spends a long time with this object. The number of objects is unlimited in time. Lots of hobbies and interests that can be done at the same time.

Internal emotions - emotions in head and emotions in body.

Introvert - can sit for a long time and not move, is slow. The purpose of the psyche is reticence, the purpose of the mission is the conclusion. A minimum of emotions in the head.

Intrusiveness – a person requires attention to himself, is obsessive, and also wants to offer something to others.

Intuition – is a function that creates thought. Concrete intuition is continuous internal thoughs that create an image, play or manipulation in order to express the variety of feelings and affect someone. Abstract intuition is created for external level and its task is to look for perspective, future trends and his or her own talents. The goal of the psyche is work, the goal of the mission is to create false. No emotions.

Irrational - the manifestation of the idea. Open person. Maximum emotions in the head. Irrational point of view - act according to the circumstances in the current moment.

Logic – is a function that builds a chain. The purpose of logic is to create a case on the basis of an existing one or to check the truth in everything. Abstract logic means that it is created for external level. For example, business, target search. Concrete logic is created for internal, more precise level. This logic is created for finding accurate connections and truth. The purpose of the psyche is work, the purpose of the mission is the truth. Not emotions.

Look – opinion, judgment, two in one.

Low self-esteem – people who have innate low self-esteem always like to dress beautifully and constantly look after their appearance. These people need something new in their life and they are looking for it. But at the same time, they try to be restrained, shyly and neat. People with low self- esteem often hesitate and might look unsure or narcissistic in the eyes of those who have high self- esteem. This is due to fact that they usually show their beautiful appearence and their best clothes to others and even don't think about the tastes of other people. This behavior negatively surprises people with innate high self-esteem and they consider such person as an upstart.

Manifestation - is a phenomenon that comes from something concrete.

Mercy (grace or attractiveness) – a person demonstrates kindness, believes that this will help a stranger to relax with him.

Mission – purpose of work and work.

Mood (intricacy) – thoughts do not give rest and do not leave a person, the weather also affects a person, regardless of the type of space.

Need – a person's instinct turns on when his own body needs something. Low self-esteem. Transitional emotions.

Newness (novelty) – a person longs for something non-existent and is looking for an unfamiliar phenomenon or object. Or creates.

Objectivism – is embraced by space.

Optimism – is hope.

Organization – knows how to make plans or create an activity in a very short time and without effort. Ability to gather people and create any occasion or business with them.

Passive - uninitiated, is fond of the process in relationships (subjective). In the external environment, postpones things for later (objective).

Pessimism – is a lack of hope.

Point of view - program of behavior, correct for himself.

Praise (feelings) – expression feelings to different people for moral support and manipulation. Such feelings is a sign of inner insecurity and lack of independence. Has a bad opinion of himself.

Psyche - vision.

Psychological functions – logic and ethics. These functions work with the psyche.

Psychology (character) – studies, analyzes any information coming from the interlocutor. Draws conclusions based on his experience. Constant learning about the others according to received information.

Quadra - Values.

Quest (questim) - compliance, desire to listen and hear. Appeals to people in an interrogative form and tone. From the outside it looks like an insecure person.

Rational - takes into account the nuances. Rational point of view - adhere to the decision (principle). Reticence – secretive and discreet. A minimum of emotions in the head.

Scale emotions – emotions in the result of external pressure.

Self-improvement – an obsession with improving one's own assessment. Fear of being unclaimed in society due to uncertainty. Often thinks about his own personality, even if they have no success for some reason.

Self-realization – improvement of one's actions and deeds, usually does not forgive one's mistakes, therefore, does not make mistakes in his actions. Appreciates his own successes and the results of his actions.

Sensory (sensorics) – is the function that defines the detail. The purpose of it is people and truth. Concrete sensory sees only the facts with a help of its sharpness. Abstract sensory in created for external level and sees the qualities of all these facts. For example, the colour of skin or the style. The purpose of the psyche is people, the purpose of the mission is to find truth. No emotion.

Socionics - the concept of personality types and relationships between them, based on Jung's typology, and theory information metabolism.

Spirituality (churchness) – philosophy and reasoning on the topic of culture, religion and socionics. Education. God's commandments, culture of relationships, actions and behavior.

Stability – is wisdom. Equilibrium, without difference, can move from one point to another point in a smooth, unshakable way.

Subjectivism – is an act of being in a relationship.

Temperament – inherited coloring of your emotions, behavior and reactions to the world around you and other people.

The strength of the relationship – strong relationship.

Theatrical performance – theater and occasion, two in one.

Trust (sincerity) – is a kind of naive, the opinions of others are important to him. Kind of openness that can make others to believe this person.

Type (Type of Information Metabolism, TIM) – thinking, is an inherited stable type of thinking.

Variety – is variability. Creates many images in one place, constantly changes the weather in relationships and the state of affairs.

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